The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Minister Moustier Defines the Object of the Conference.

Sympathy for the Executed Fenians in Great Britain.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in the West Indies.

ITALY.

Speech of Minister de Moustier on the Situation.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the French Senate yesterday, said that the stay of the French troops now remaining in the Roman Territory would be brief, and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European Conference proposed by the Emperor was to remove this distrust.

The Government Calls for Explanations Concerning the Proposed Conference.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed Conference. Yesterday an official note was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final answer of Italy will depend on the nature of NAPOLEON's reply.

Mount Vesuvius in Eruption.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

A dispatch from Naples to-day states that Vesuvius, which has been smouldering for a long time, is now in a grand state of eruption.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imposing Demonstrations of Sympathy for the Executed Fenians in Cork and in Manchester.

CORK, Sunday, Dec. 1—Evening.

A great demonstration of sympathy for the three Fenians executed at Manchester was made here to-day. The ceremonies were similar to those which took place on Sunday last in London. The funeral procession was very long and imposing. It was headed by a lofty catafalque, trimmed with green and black and drawn by six horses. This was followed by nearly 20,000 persons, most of whom wore green emblems, shrouded with crape. Over 1,500 women took part in the procession, and several priests were observed marching in the ranks. Good order prevailed throughout the proceedings.

In Manchester, the obsequies of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN were observed with much solemnity by the Irish inhabitants. A funeral procession passed through the streets, and a meeting was held. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The demonstration, however, though considerable in numbers, did not equal the one made in this city.

The Boiler Explosion on Shipboard at Liverpool.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Additional particulars of the explosion on board the steamer *Bouboulina*, at Liverpool, yesterday, have been received at this bureau. The *Bouboulina* was a Grecian war-steamer, built in this country during the latter years of the war in the United States for FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., agents of the Confederate Government in Great Britain. Particular attention was paid to speed in her construction, as she was designed for blockade running, in which service she was quite successful. At that time she bore the name of *Col. Lamb*. The explosion occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning, when the *Bouboulina* was lying at her wharf. She was getting up steam preparatory to leaving for Greece, when the awful calamity occurred. There were 73 persons, all told, on board at the time, and it is thought that at least forty were killed. The *Bouboulina* had a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the Grecian Government. She was literally blown in two and destroyed.

The Proposed Increase to the Income Tax.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Evening.

The proposed increase to the income tax to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons this evening.

The Cunard Mail Contract.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Some of the particulars of the contract with the Cunard Steamship Line for carrying the British mails have been made public. That line is to receive £80,000 sterling for weekly service between Liverpool and New-York for one year.

PRUSSIA.

New and Advantageous Contracts for Mail Carriage to the United States.

BERLIN, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Prussian Government, through its Postal Department, has signed a new contract with the Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyds Steamship Company, for regular mail service from Hamburg and Bremen to New-York. By the terms of the contract many additional facilities are given to the public, and especial provision is made for the transmission of samples of merchandise by mail.

Meeting of American Citizens in Berlin.

BERLIN, Saturday, Nov. 30.

There was a large meeting in this city yesterday, at which American politics and finances were discussed. T. S. FAY, an American, severely attacked THADDEUS STEVENS as a demagogue and repudiator, and denied that his views were those of the American people.

AUSTRIA.

Adoption of a Draft for a New Constitution.

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

In the Reichsrath, yesterday, a draft for a new constitution was adopted after a strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Reported Victory of the Allies.

LISBON, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The mail steamer from Brazil has arrived at this port. The last news received at Rio Janeiro from the seat of war on the Parana was exciting. The allied cavalry had made an attack on the Paraguayan forces, which, the Brazilians claim, resulted in a complete victory for the allies. The Brazilian reports of the fight say that LOPEZ lost 1,000 killed and 200 prisoners, while the loss of the allies was only 80 killed.

WEST INDIES.

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions at St. Thomas, Saba and St. Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, Monday, Nov. 18.

Another earthquake, accompanied with volcanic eruptions, has occurred. The sea rose 50 feet, causing immense damage to houses and shipping. The losses cannot yet be estimated.

The Isle of Saba, one of the Dutch possessions, situated within eighteen miles of St. Eustatius, of which it is a dependency, has also, it is averred, suffered terribly from a like disaster.

A slight shock of earthquake has been felt at St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Sunday, Dec. 1.

Later news from St. Thomas states that the earthquake above referred to has been followed by another. No details of this latest calamity are given.

Maximilian's Remains at Havana.

HAVANA, Sunday, Dec. 1

The Austrian Frigate *Novara*, having on board the remains of the late Archduke MAXIMILIAN, has arrived here.

The *Novara* brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 12th, and from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult.

MAXIMILIAN's remains are in charge of Admiral TEGETHOFF and Dr. BORTSCH. The frigate will sail in a few days for Europe.

On the road the people were assembled in masses, but were quiet and no demonstrations were made. The body was not permitted to be seen in the coffin. The physician who embalmed the body in the prison, by the order of TEKADA, mutilated the body, cutting off the hair and clothes for the purpose of speculation.

MEXICO.

Revolt of Durango Partisans Against the General Government—Ortega and Patonis Join the Revolutionists—A Rebellion in Mazatlan Imminent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The latest reports from Durango [state that the Banquo and Estas had pronounced in favor of an independent republic, and had defeated the Government troops sent against them. Gens. ORTEGA and PATONIS are said to have joined them after escaping from Monterey. PLACIDO VAGA is reported as one of the leaders. All the Northern and Western States are expected to join the revolution.

A Mazatlan letter of Nov. 18 says the political condition of the country is gloomy, and commerce consequently is suspended.

Gen. MARTANZA wants Governorship of the State, and, if not nominated by the Legislature, he will assume the Govrenment by force, being at the head of the army. The guards at different places in the State were daily exercising for the purpose of defending the lawful authorities. The soldiers of the Republican army, lately dismissed, will undoubedly play an important part, siding with the party that pays the most, and plundering the inhabitants. They are represented to be a wretched set, and are greatly dissatisfied at having been paid off by worthless acknowledgements of indebtedness instead of cash.

A letter from Guaymas, dated Nov. 10, has been recorded here, and states that PESGUIRA has been reelected Governor of Sonora. The reports from the mining regions are favorable.

The cotton crop this year is 25 per cent. less than was anticipated, notwithstanding which agriculturalists have taken up four times as much land for cotton raising as has hiiherto been used.

Mr. VIMEGER, the agent of WELLS, FARGO & Co., had been appointed American Vice-Consul, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of CONUTER SARONIC.

The British Frigate *Molica* had sailed, thus leaving foreigners without any protection.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The New Fortifications at Tiel Point—Meeting of the California Legislature—The Central Pacific Railroad—Financial and Commercial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The steamship *Golden City*, for Panama, sailed to-day with one million one hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars in treasure, of which one million one hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred is for New-York.

Workshops have been erected at Waverly Cove preparatory to the commencement of the new fortifications on Tiel Point, near the Golden Gate.

The Legislature meets at Sacramento on Monday, when the Senatorial contest will begin. The Democrats have 18 majority in joint Convention.

The ship *Gardner Colby* for Liverpool, sailed to-day.

Flour is $7 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Wheat, $2 60@$2 65 ℔ bush. Legal-tenders, 72¼.

Mining Stocks—Crown Point, 680; Challar, 13; Yellow Jacket, 520@525; Savage, 106; Kentuck, 160; Imperial, 170; Overman, 44.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad has been laid from Cisco to the summit and through the great tunnel, over 7,000 feet above the sea. The first twenty-four miles of the track has been laid on the east side of the mountains. With a fortnight of open weather, the gap of six miles will be filled up, when a connection will be made with the lower track, 130 miles east of Sacramento.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Recent Failures—Views of the Comptroller of the Currency as Expressed in His Forthcoming Report.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The following is an extract from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to the failure of National Banks:

"Since the organization of the First National Bank, which occurred June 20, 1863, up to Oct. 1, 1867, a period of four years and three months, ten National Banking Associations have failed. Their aggregate capital is $1,870,000. Their aggregate liabilities to the public are: Circulation, $1,187,900; deposits and other liabilities to the public, $3,372,200. Total, $4,560,100.

The circulation will be paid in full, so that the public will suffer no loss from that source; and the bonds deposited as security for the same would today realize a surplus of some $250,000 that would be applied to the payment of general creditors.

A careful estimate of the assets leads to the conclusion that they will realize a sum sufficient to pay 70 per cent to creditors, leaving the total ultimate loss sustained by the public through their failure about $1,000,000.

The National Banks are not exempt from the disasters which are common to all banking institutions and business corporations. No system of banking, however perfect, can protect the stockholders or the depositors from sudden loss; neither can the most stringent legislation, nor the greatest degree of watchfulness and care on the part of this Office, prevent violations of law and neglect of the fundamental principles of good banking. The failures of National Banks which have thus far occurred may in every instance be directly traced to the dishonesty or incompetency of the bank officials, and the habitual violations of the plainest provisions of the law under which they were organized. In some cases all the State Banks with capital impaired by bad debts have been reorganized as National Banks without sufficient scrutiny into their affairs, and such failures must be attributed to the old rather than the new system. The officers of these banks are prejudiced in favor of the State system of banking, and are not yet accustomed to the more stringent provisions of the National Currency Act. Such institutions will be liable to failure until their capital is restored by assessments, or they are forced into voluntary liquidation.

Yet, notwithstanding these things, if the failure of ten banks among the 1,673 National Banks of the Union during the past four years, had these been three times greater, they would still, in the aggregate, not equal in magnitude the recent failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, or the Commercial Bank of Canada—institutions which were supposed to be conducted upon the most approved system of English banking.

[NOTE.—Government deposits are not included in the above mentioned item of deposits and other liabilities to the public. The only loss to the Government will result from the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, which has been investigated by a Congressional Committee. The estimate of the total ultimate loss sustained by the people is set down as one million, but this does not include amounts which may be recovered from stockholders on their personal liabilities."

Affairs in Boston—Prospective Litigation—Damage by the Gale.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 1.

The over issue of some sixteen thousand shares of Allonez Mining stock, alleged to have been done by the former officers of the Company, threatens to lead to legal proceedings. It is said some of the old officers have been arrested.

Porter's old hotel, in North Cambridge, was destroyed by fire last night.

The gale of yesterday and last night was severe in this city. One chimney was blown down and considerable damage done to signs and awnings. No marine disasters have been reported. The weather today is calm and clear.

Southern Banks Mulcted by a Swindler.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 1.

A swindler, calling himself R. T. COLEMAN, bearing a forged letter of introduction from H. B. CLAFLIN, of New-York, has obtained $6,000 in currency from the First National Bank of Charleston, besides a check for $1,000 on the National Bank of Augusta, by depositing checks on the First National Bank of New-York and Suffolk National Bank of Boston. He decamped last Monday, and nothing has since been heard of him.

Fire at Kirkwood, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 1.

The Kirkwood Hotel, at Kirkwood, 15 miles west of this city, was burned last night, and nearly all the furniture destroyed. The building was owned by SAMUEL TURNER, of this city, and was insured for $18,000. The furniture belonged to ROBERTS and ORANGE, and was insured for $6,000. The actual loss by the fire has not been ascertained.

Fire at Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sunday, Dec. 1.

A large fire occurred in Portsmouth last night. Two large four-story buildings, the property of Mrs. BENTLEY, were totally destroyed. They were occupied by Mr. BICKLEY as a grocery-store and Mr. YOUNG as a feed-store; the former lost $10,000, insured for $1,000; and the latter $5,000; no insurance.

Destructive Fire at Chatham, C. W.

CHATHAM, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 30.

The block of wooden buildings on the south side of King-street, between Sixth and Market streets, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Several houses on Market-square were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $35,000.

Five Men Drowned at Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y. Sunday, Dec. 1.

Seven of the crew of the *Owego* attempted to land yesterday afternoon, but the boat capsized. ORIN PHILLIPS, Engineer; WM. JOHNSON, WM. DAVIS, SAMUEL JOHNSON and one other man were drowned; the two mates were saved. The remainder of the crew were saved this morning.

American Invoices at Ottawa, C. W.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Nov. 30.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be 28 per cent.

Ice in the State Canals.

UTICA, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 1.

There is some ice in the canals but the boats can move without much trouble.

Gen. Ewing on Gen. Grant.

The following letter from Gen. TOM. EWING, is published in the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Commercial:*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1867.

DEAR COLONEL: I have your letter of the 10th inst., advising me of the formation of Grant Clubs by many of your comrades in Kansas, and asking my opinion of the movement.

I earnestly wish to be in accord with the great part of my Kansas and army friends; and still hope to unite with them in supporting General Grant for President. But I want first to know whether he approves of the reconstruction measures; for, if he does, I cannot support him. I regard them as mischievous, begot of revenge, misdirected philanthropy and lust of power. I would as soon expect a house to stand on the crater of a living volcano, as a State, where whites and blacks being nearly equal in numbers, the whites are proscribed and the blacks made rulers. Such a Government cannot long have the heartfelt sympathy of any large body of men anywhere. Blood is thicker than water, and Northern whites will sympathize with Southern whites in their struggle to shake off the incubus of negro rule. If there were no prejudice of race to affect their action, the Northern people would still refuse to reproduce in ten States of the Union Hayti or San Domingo, or any other Government and civilization which the negro race has established since the flood.

To punish the Southern whites for their treason the Northern people might possibly, for a time, be willing to afflict them with such governments; but self-interest forbids it. It were like the fabled war of the belly and the members. The North already groans under the punishment now being inflicted on the South, and must, besides, pay for the whip. The negro governments, when formed, must be propped up with Northern bayonets, and the North must pay for the bayonets; and, however costly, they can never safely be withdrawn. When reconstructed, each one of those States will be like a magazine—all secure while carefully guarded outside, but, when left unguarded, a chance spark will blow it, and all about it, to the devil.

Entertaining these views, I would not support any candidate for the Presidency who indorses the reconstruction measures, even if they were lawful, still less, as I consider them wholly unconstitutional, and full of danger as precedents.

I write you thus explicitly, because I value your good opinion, and want you to know how I think and feel, and mean to act, on the stupendous questions which lie around and before us.

Yours, faithfully,
THOMAS EWING, JR.

Stephen A. Douglas and the Missouri Compromise.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* who traveled in Europe with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS sends to that paper some interesting reminiscences of the journey, and closes his letter with the following report of a subsequent conversation with Mr. DOUGLAS concerning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise:

And now let me bring this already too lengthy letter to a close by relating what took place between DOUGLAS and President PIERCE and his Cabinet on the subject of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

Upon my return from Europe, in January, 1854, (DOUGLAS having returned during the previous October,) in passing through Washington, on my way West, I called at his house in the evening, and had the good fortune to find him alone. During the evening the subject of conversation turned upon the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which a few days before he had introduced into the Senate. I expressed my regret that the vexed question settled by the Missouri compromise was again to be disturbed, and said that I feared it would open the old dispute that had been disposed of by the Compromise of 1850, with which the South was now satisfied, and in which the North was acquiescent. *He replied that that was exactly the position assumed by Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet, except by Mr. Davis, Secretary of War, and by Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.* "But," said DOUGLAS, "the Missouri compromise is a fraud on the Constitution and the people of the Territories, whose right is to frame their own institutions. If a majority of the people of Kansas and Nebraska, after their organization into Territories, are in favor of slavery, why, let them have it. But no one believed that any slaveholding State will ever be formed north of 36 degrees 30 minutes. Then, why continue an unconstitutional law upon the statute-book?" This was the substance of his argument in favor of his bill, which I often recalled during the bitter Presidential canvass of 1860, when he was charged by the Southern Democrats with a desertion of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

He then went on to relate his conversation with Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet on the subject of the proposed measure, of which *Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, was especially violent in his condemnation.* After the members of the Cabinet had left the room, Mr. PIERCE again returned to the subject, and, laying his hand affectionately on DOUGLAS' shoulder, said, "DOUGLAS, I implore you not to disturb the Missouri Compromise by introducing your bill; for I think I clearly conceive that it will be the beginning of another sectional agitation, the effect of which I think of with terror. Your bill is a very Pandora's box, without the Hope at the bottom;" and then, seeing no evidence in DOUGLAS' face that his purpose was shaken, he added, with emotion, "If I could prevail with you, I would go down on my knees before you." But DOUGLAS was firm, and in the end forced the President and his Cabinet, first to acquiesce in, and then to advocate the measure.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GEN. GRANT.

Great Reduction of Military Expenditures—Recommendations in Regard to West Point—Breech-Loaders and Smooth-Bore Artillery—Reports of the Military Commanders.

The following is Gen. GRANT's report as Secretary of War *ad interim:*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November, 1867.

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit my report as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and the accompanying reports of the army, and bureaus under the War Department, since the last annual report of the Secretary of War.

I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* August 12, 1867, in pursuance to the following instructions from the President, to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office.

The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

On receipt of the above I notified the Secretary of War of it, first verbally, and then, at his suggestion, by letter, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1867.

Sir: Inclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once.

In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To this the Secretary of War made this reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 12, 1867.

GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you Aug. 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War *ad interim*, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.

Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you or any other person the records, books, papers, and other property in my official custody and charge as Secretary of War.

But inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim*, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President.

You will please accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed.

I am, with sincere regard, truly yours,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Immediately after this exchange of notes I assumed the duties of the office assigned to me, in addition to the duties of General of the army.

A long war had entailed upon the army practices of extravagance totally unjustifiable in times of peace; and as the increase of the regular army since 1860 (now almost the entire army) is officered by men whose army experience does not go back to that period, (and therefore they may not know but their indulgences at the expense of the General Government are all legitimate,) retrenchment was the first subject to attract my attention. During the rebellion ambulances and mounted orderlies at every headquarters had come into use; and since the rebellion they have been continued, if not at every post of a single company, at least generally throughout the army. A discontinuance of this evil was necessary both to the discipline and efficiency of the army and the relief of the Treasury. Orders were therefore given both for breaking it up and seeing to its execution.

The Bureau of Rebel Archives was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department, as was also the Bureau for the Exchange of Prisoners, &c., thus relieving from Government employment a large number of clerks and several officers who had, to that date, been continued in service.

Supplying large armies for a period of four years of hostilities necessarily led to an accumulation of stores of all sorts far beyond the wants of our present establishment for many years to come. Many of these articles were of a perishable nature; besides, being borne on the returns of officers accountable for them, they had to be stored and guarded, although the cost of care per annum might be greater than their value. Under my direction all these surplus and useless stores in the Quartermasters' Department are being sold, and the balance distributed for issue to troops as they may be wanted. This releases a large number of storehouses for which rent is being paid, and also discharges a large number of civil employes of Government.

During the last Summer and Summer before I caused inspections to be made of the various routes of travel and supply through the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. The cost of maintaining troops in that section was so enormous that I desired, if possible, to reduce it. This I have been enabled to do, to some extent, from the information obtained by these inspections; but for the present the military establishment between the lines designated must be maintained at a great cost per man. The completion of the railroads to the Pacific will materially reduce this cost, as well as the number of men to be kept there. The completion of these roads will also go far toward a permanent settlement of our Indian difficulties. There is good reason to hope that negotiations now going on with the hostile tribes of Indians will result, if not in a permanent peace, at least in a suspension of hostilities until the railroads are pushed through that portion of the Indian Territory where they are giving the most trouble.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

From the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands I make the following synopsis:

No changes have been made in the organization and practical working of the Bureau of Refugees Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, except such as have been caused by the appointment of District Commanders under the Reconstruction Act.

The detail of officers serving with troops has enabled the Commissioner to reduce the number of bureau agents. Twenty-eight civil agents have been discharged and forty-eight mustered out.

The freedmen, as a people, are making rapid progress in education, in mechanic arts, and in all branches of industry.

The amount of "abandoned land" now in possession of the Bureau is 215,024 acres, much of which is swamp land, and scarcely any affording revenue. The number of pieces of town property is 950.

The business of adjusting the claims of colored soldiers has greatly increased in good results. The total number of claims presented during the year is 5,535, of which 755 have been finally adjusted, and 4,266 are now awaiting action in the Treasury Department. The amount collected and paid to claimants has been $64,494 29; certificates received by the Commissioner and ordered paid, under Act of Congress, approved March 29, 1867, amounting to $890,712 99.

Transportation has been furnished to 778 refugees, and to 16,931 freedmen, to enable them to reach places where they can provide for themselves. Teachers and agents have also received transportation. Railroad accounts for transportation have been audited, amounting to $102,093 99, and the amount paid by the disbursing officer has been $227,754 63.

Hospitals are being rapidly closed and dispensaries substituted, as a more economical mode of giving relief to the sick. The number of refugees treated during the year ending Aug. 31, 1867, is 8,853, of whom 196 died, or 2 2-10 per cent. The number of freedmen treated is 135,296; died, 4,640, or 3 4-10 per cent. The number of commissioned medical officers and private physicians employed by the bureau has been 178, of whom 105 were on duty at the end of the year. No adequate provision has been made for the insane, either by State or municipal authorities; but they are cared for in separate wards of bureau hospitals. The average cost of furnishing medical attendance and medicines during the year has been $2 73 for each patient.

The total expenditures for the Medical Department have been $301,800.

Commissary supplies have been issued to a limited extent. It has been found impracticable to discontinue such issues altogether. The average number of rations for the year ending Sept. 1, 1867, was 11,658 per day. In the latter part of Winter the destitution became so great that urgent appeals were made for a more general distribution of supplies. The total amount of supplies furnished by means of the Relief Fund has been 850,388 pounds of pork and bacon, and 6,809,296 pounds of corn. The number of persons receiving relief is reported to have been 233,372. The average number has been 58,000, the largest number being in July, 82,000. The whole expense has been $445,993 36, *i. e.*, nearly $8 to each person for the period of four months, or $2 per month. This special relief was discontinued in August, the funds and supplies remaining on hand being reserved for those who may require help during the coming Winter.

The schools have increased in number and usefulness. Normal and training schools are well attended. The total of day and night schools reported, including industrial, but not the Sunday-schools, is 2,207, with 2,442 teachers and 130,735 scholars; an increase of 40,000 since the last annual report. Of these, 1,056 schools are sustained wholly or in part by freedmen, and 391 buildings are owned by them. Of the teachers, 699 are colored and 1,388 white.

The average amount of tuition paid per month by the freedmen has been $14,555.

Finances.—Appropriation for the year ending July 1, 1868, $3,836,300.

Total expenditures from Oct. 1, 1866, to Aug. 31, 1867 (eleven months,) $3,597,397 65.

The principal items of expenditures are: For schools and school buildings, $553,915 79; subsistence stores, $1,460,326 28; transportation, $227,754 63; salaries of agents, clerks, &c., $521,421 44; medical department, $331,001 21; quarters and fuel, $135,098 64; clothing, $116,688 80.

The balance of the expenditure, $251,190 86, has been for printing, postage and other contingencies.

The surplus from the unexpended appropriations of 1866, with the balance of the appropriation of this year, will be sufficient for the purposes of the Bureau during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to the above proper expenditures, the disbursing officer has paid baid back to colored soldiers, or their heirs, retained State bounties to the amount of $51,720 83, and has paid claims of colored soldiers, under joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867, to the amount of $350,870 96.

Apprenticeship in Maryland still holds large numbers of colored children in virtual slavery. The evils and cruelties resulting from this system, sanctioned by the State laws, are matters of constant complaint. As many as two thousand cases have been presented in a single county.

Education.—In all the schools in the District of Columbia and West Virginia there have been 7,998 scholars and 229 teachers. In West Virginia the schools have been sustained in part from the public school fund, where an impartial system of free schools exists. In the District of Columbia the colored schools are also entitled to a proportionate share of the public school fund, but the city authorities have not yet paid the entire sum claimed. It is probable, however, that the trustees of the colored schools will recover all that is due, and in future receive an equitable share of the public funds, in which case the colored schools will be independent of the Bureau. Several institutions of higher grade than common schools have been established, and have made a good beginning. Among these are the National Theological Institute, in Washington, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination; the normal school and college at Harper's Ferry, conducted by the Free-will Baptists, and the Howard University in the District of Columbia, which is designed to be national and free to all. The normal and preparatory department has been opened with about sixty scholars, and buildings are now being erected for other departments.

To provide cheap homes for industrious colored men, a farm has been purchased, surveyed into acre lots, and sold at cost. The lots have been taken up rapidly, and payments upon them promptly made.

Expenditures have fallen below the original estimates. No further appropriation of funds is asked for. As the Bureau will expire next July, unless extended by Congress, no funds are estimated for the next fiscal year. In case the Bureau is is not extended, it is recommended by the Commissioner that proper arrangements be made with the State authorities for the care of indigent classes; that the educational work be continued under the direction of the Bureau of Education or other United States agency, with full power and means to maintain and extend the present system; and that the Claim Division be continued in connection with the War Department as long as it may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War.

This is but a brief abstract of the report of the Commissioners of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. Special attention to the report itself is respectfully invited. No recommendation is made at the present time respecting the continuance or discontinuance of this Bureau. During the session of Congress, facts may develop themselves requiring special legislation in the premises, when the necessary recommendations can be made.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant-General of the army shows the organization and present strength of the army, the force stationed in each military department and district, the number of recruits enlisted, and desertions from Oct. 1, 1866, to Sept. 20, 1867, and the organization of the colored troops.

On the 30th of September, 1867, the aggregate strength of the army (officers and men) was 56,815; the number of recruits, 34,191; and desertions, 13,608.

The recruiting service has been very successful, and men have been supplied as fast as needed.

The greatly enlarged numbers of the army, and of the military posts occupied by it, render it necessary that some change should be made in the present system of courts-martial and of punishments. The organization of "companies of discipline" is recommended. It is also recommended that, for the good of the service, the term of enlistment be changed from three to five years. In the cavalry it is five years, but the other arms of the service only enlist for three.

At the date of the last report, 11,043 volunteers still remained in service. That number has been reduced, and now only 203 commissioned officers remain, and no enlisted men. These officers are kept by special acts authorizing retention of volunteers in Freedmen's Bureau.

The mustering and disbursing officers have all been discontinued except at Albany, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Santa Fe, New-Mexico, and San Francisco, California. No appropriation is required for the volunteer disbursing branch for the next year.

Attention is called to the great number of desertions, and the necessity for a change in the present system of courts-martial and of punishment to abate the evil.

I would recommend an increase of three assistant Adjutants-General. This would enable the assignment of one to each of the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals of the army, and avoid the necessity of detaching officers from their legitimate duties to act as assistant Adjutants-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

During the year there has been no change in the Inspector-General's Department, except that two of the assistant Inspectors-General have been promoted from Majors to Lieutenant Colonels, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. The number of officers in this branch of the service is too small to properly make the required special and stated inspections, whereby many abuses and irregularities have crept into the service. The immediate organization of an inspection department, composed of competent, active officers, is respectfully recommended to the attention of the authorities.

THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE

reports that in the Bureau of Military Justice, during the past year, 11,432 records of Military Courts were received, reviewed and registered; 2,135 special reports made as to the regularity of judicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions of law referred for the opinion of the Bureau. The only change made in the conduct of the Bureau and the status of its officers during the year has been in detailing, by the order of the Secretary of War, of the Assistant Judge Advocate-General and four Judge-Advocates, for service at the headquarters, respectively, of the five military districts established by the act of Congress of March 2, 1867. From official reports of the District Commanders and other communications, it is believed that the services of these officers have been of an important and valuable character. The satisfactory manner in which they are represented as having performed their duties, which have been both of an advisory and judicial character, is deemed especially to vindicate the policy of Congress in retaining in the army a small body of officers instructed in military and common law, by constituting the corps of Judge-Advocates a part of the permanent regular establishment.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General submits full financial statement and analysis of accounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, showing that during the past year 11,180 accounts have been examined, amounting to $309,738,171 89, and of accounts remaining to be examined 1,544, amounting to $47,451,262 74.

Sixteen thousand and eighty-six horses and mules were purchased during the year for the public service.

The sales of surplus or unserviceable animals during the year amount to $268,572 24. The total sales of this character, since the close of active hostilities in 1865, amount to $16,242,716 46.

The supply of clothing and equipage is so large that no purchases of these articles will be necessary for the next year.

The amount of clothing and equipage issued under the act of Congress approved July 14, 1866, to families rendered houseless and desolate by the recent conflagration in Portland, Maine, is fully set forth in report.

The fund of $1,000,000, known as the sheltering fund for the troops on the Plains, has been applied to the purposes for which it was intended.

One thousand temporary buildings have been sold during the year for the sum of $112,000.

The erection of the fire-proof warehouse in Philadelphia is in process of construction. The contract price for building is $138,800. It will probably be ready for occupancy in December next.

The United States not owning any land at or near the City of Jeffersonville, Ind., and no appropriation having been made to purchase land as a site for the buildings, no steps have been taken to execute the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1867, authorizing the erection of fireproof buildings at that place.

There are 308 cemeteries in the United States in which are interred the bodies of United States soldiers. Eighty-one of these are known as "national cemeteries." The total number of United States soldiers interred in cemeteries is 251,827, of which 238,666 are interred in the national cemeteries. Seventy-six thousand two hundred and sixty-three bodies are yet to be interred in these cemeteries, which, when completed, will make the total number 328,090. Twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one rebel prisoners of war have been interred. The estimated cost for fencing the cemeteries is $709,000. The amount already expended on cemeteries is estimated at $1,737,000. The total cost of the cemeteries, when completed, is estimated at $3,500,000.

On July 1, 1866, the Southern railroads were indebted to the Government to the amount of $6,570,074 05. June 30, 1867, this amount was reduced to $5,921,872 10.

The number of troops and the quantity of supplies transported up to the 20th September were as follows: Passengers, 73,196; animals, 7,194; public freight, 306,576 tons, at a cost of $4,048,000.

During the fiscal year there were presented 24,417 claims, amounting to $13,924,764 10, of which

5,408 claims were approved, amounting to	$5,440,041 48
6,513 claims were not allowed, amounting to	3,613,866 99
12,496 claims are awaiting action, amounting to	4,870,855 63
Total	$13,924,764 10

On the 1st of July, 1866, the organization of the Department consisted of 67 officers and 12 military storekeepers, total 79. By the act approved July 28, 1866, the Department was reorganized, and now consists of 76 officers and 16 military storekeepers with the rank of Captain, making a total of 92. Five Assistant Quartermasters-General have been retired. The number of volunteer officers in the Department has been reduced from 107 to 31. Those remaining at the close of the year were fully employed upon important duties.

It is found that the number of officers of the Quartermaster's Department, as authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, is insufficient to the prompt performance of the duties devolving upon them. It is therefore respectfully recommended that a portion of section 13 of the act approved July 28, 1866, be repealed, and that there be added to the Quartermaster's Department so many Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of Captains of cavalry, as will raise the number of officers of that grade to fifty; and that the vacancies thereby created in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selection from those persons who have rendered meritorious services in the military service of the United States as Assistant Quartermasters of volunteers in the late war.

All of the officers of the Department are highly commended for the able, conscientious and faithful manner in which they have all discharged the highly important duties devolving upon them in the various details of business pertaining to the Department.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

The Commissary-General of Subsistence reports that during the past year subsistence stores for the army have been procured in the usual manner, by advertising for proposals in the larger markets of the country. Efforts have been made with considerable success to obtain supplies from the producers and dealers established near the point of consumption. The completion and extension of the Union Pacific Railroad already afford great facilities for reaching and supplying distant occupied posts, heretofore supplied by trains of wagons at special seasons of the year. Recent reports from the military division of the Pacific give assurances of success in the efforts to supply the troops of that division with pork made on the coast. This article has heretofore been shipped from New-York. Tobacco has been supplied to the enlisted men of the army under the sixth section of the Act of March 3, 1865, to the amount of $104,895 84. Subsistence to the amount of $882,684 66 has been furnished by this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, to freedmen and others under the proper and authorized demands of the officers and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The total cost of subsistence stores issued or transferred for the subsistence of Indians for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is $644,439 22. The number of claims presented and paid under public resolution No. 56, approved July 25, 1866, up to Sept. 12, 1867, was 2,069, and amounted to $116,187 75. The number presented and passed for payment under section three of the act of March 2, 1867, was five, and amounted to $259 50.

The total number of claims received under the third section of the act approved July 4, 1864, is 4,926, amounting to $2,493,257 45; of which number there have been examined and approved four hundred and eighty-two, amounting to $146,149 51; examined and rejected, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, amounting to $1,071,194 42; leaving for final action and decision two thousand five hundred and sixty-three, amounting to $1,275,913 32.

The number of claims examined and decided since the last annual report is 1,190, amounting to $480,436 60; of which number there have been approved 248, amounting to $60,806 41; rejected, 942, amounting to $419,630 19.

The officers of the Department have all performed their duties with zeal and ability.

All of the Commissaries of Subsistence of volunteers have now been mustered out except two, who are by authority of law on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

No appropriation having been made to meet the large expenditures necessary to carry out the provisions of section 25 of the act approved July 28, 1866, an order was issued permitting sutlers to continue to trade with troops until further orders.

The law authorizing the appointment of Commissaries of Subsistence having expired, it is suggested that it be recommended to Congress to authorize the General commanding the army to appoint from the Lieutenants of the line, on the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, as many Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence as the service may require, not to exceed thirty-two, such officers to be paid $20 a month in addition to their proper pay and emoluments, but without loss of the fourth ration, and to hold their appointment until canceled by their promotion to the grade of Captain, or by order of the General.

It is also suggested that it would be highly beneficial to the service could there be authorized a grade of non-commissioned officers to be called Post Commissary-Sergeants, to be selected and appointed as are Ordnance Sergeants, and to have the same rank, pay and emoluments—the number not to exceed one to each military post.

The recommendation of the Commissary-General for the appointment of thirty-two Assistant Commissaries is approved. It is absolutely necessary that there should be, and there is, an officer acting as Commissary at every post garrisoned by troops. The only bonded officers to act in such capacity are the officers of the Subsistence Department and the regimental Quartermasters. The same bond should be required from Assistant Commissaries as is required to be given by the latter. The additional pay would only be allowed when the duty of Assistant Commissary was performed, and they would never perform that duty at a post of less than a full regiment when there was present either a Commissary or a regimental Quartermaster.

I would recommend that no appropriation be made to execute the requirements of section 25 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," and that public resolution of Congress No. 33, approved March 30, 1867, as promulgated in general orders, be continued in force.

SURGEON-GENERAL.

From the report of the Surgeon-General it will be found that, since Oct. 20, 1866, three Surgeons, six Assistant Surgeons and seven Acting Assistant Surgeons have died. Of these five died of yellow fever and three of Asiatic cholera.

In the month of June of the present year Asiatic cholera appeared among the troops at various points in the West and Northwest; and for a time fears of a wide-spread epidemic were entertained. Recent reports from the infected command show that the disease has subsided, or has been eradicated by vigorous hygienic measures.

The valuable medical and mortuary records of this Department were transferred to the fire-proof building on Tenth-street in December, 1866. During the year official evidence has been furnished from these records of the death or discharge for disability in 55,590 cases.

Four thousand and eight monthly reports of sick and wounded, 315 special reports, 598 folio records of hospital records, 2,365 burial records, and 1,262 hospital muster and pay-rolls have been received during the year. The alphabetical registers of the dead, as far as completed, contain the names of 244,747 white soldiers, 29,796 colored soldiers, and 30,204 rebel soldiers.

In the division of surgical records the histories of 45,551 wounded men have been traced out and entered upon the permanent registers. The number thus entered now amounts to 207,941. The histories of the graver injuries, and of those cases in which important operations were performed, are very fully recorded.

Fifty-nine thousand five hundred and nineteen cases of wounds and operations occurring previous to the present system of registration and return of injuries have been compiled, and will be entered upon the permanent registers.

The average annual strength of white troops is represented by the reports at 41,104. The number taken on sick report for diseases, wounds and injuries 122,181, an average of nearly three entries on sick report for each man. The mortality during the year was 1,527. The average annual strength of the colored troops, as shown by the reports, is 6,561. The number taken on sick report for disease, wounds and injuries was 19,694, an average of three entries on sick report for each man. The total number of white and colored soldiers discharged during the year on Surgeons' certificate of disability is 618.

The Army Medical Museum was removed to the building on Tenth-street in April last. Eight thousand five hundred and forty-two specimens have been catalogued, and a small appropriation will be required to continue and preserve this invaluable collection.

In September, 1867, a Medical Board was convened in New-York City for the examination of candidates for the position of Assistant Surgeons in the army and the promotion of Assistant Surgeons, which resulted in the appointment of forty-seven as Assistant Surgeons in the army, and the promotion of fourteen Assistant Surgeons.

Of artificial legs, arms, &c., there were issued during the past year, to wounded soldiers, 573 pieces.

The funds of the Medical and Hospital Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, consisted of a balance remaining in the Treasury June 30, 1866	$2,546,457 14
Amount issued by the Treasury in June, 1866, to disbursing officers, but which had not come to hand July 1, 1866	37,000 00
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs under Act of July 16, 1862	540 00
Appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1867, by Act of July 13, 1866	500,000 00
Amount derived from the sale of old and surplus hospital property	293,002 82
From boards of officers in hospitals	327 85
For care of citizen patients in United States Hospital at Louisville, Ky.	1,270 88
Refunded from appropriation for prisoners of war	1,420 87
Amounts in the hands of disbursing officers, including suspended vouchers	446,1?9 47
Total	$3,826,?59 03
Deduct balances in favor of various disbursing officers	751,555 81
Balance	$3,074,603 22

There was disbursed for purchase of medical and hospital supplies	$176 556 40
For pay of private physicians	225,531 40
For pay of hospital employes	40,894 44
For expense of purveying depots	102,250 06
For artificial limbs for solders and seamen	35,206 50
For care of sick soldiers in private hospitals	3,229 04
For miscellaneous expenses of the medical department	48,835 19
For internal revenue tax	2,133 12
Refundment of amounts erroneously deposited in the previous year	125 06
Transferred to the pay department for the payment of contract surgeons	200,000 00
Balance of appropriation for artificial limbs turned into the surplus fund	190 00
Balance in the treasury June 30, 1867	2,909,615 08
Amount of previous disallowances now admitted, proper vouchers being furnished	33,789 33
In the hands of disbursing officers	72,526 25
Amounts chargeable to disbursing officers on suspended vouchers awaiting explanation and correction	65,769 52
Total	$3,916,653 94
Deduct balances due disbursing officers	842,050 72
Total	$3,074,603 22

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

The Paymaster-General reports that at the date of the last annual report there were 25 paymasters of the old establishment, and 58 additional paymasters, making a total of 83. There have since been 35 appointed in the permanent establishment, the complement authorized by the "Act to increase and fix the military peace establishment," approved July 28, 1866, making of regular paymasters created and now in service 60; reduction of additional paymasters during the fiscal year, 37, leaving still in service 21. Total of both classes now in service, 81.

The explanation given in the last annual report of the necessity of continuing in service some of the additional paymasters still exists in all its force, though it is expected that a further reduction may be practicable before the end of the current year.

The financial summary exhibits a balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year of	$23,941,899 82
Received from treasury and other sources during the year	34,933,958 27
Total	$58,875,558 09
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements to the regular army and the Military Academy	$14,369,243 62
Disbursements to volunteers	28,389,213 43
Requisitions cancelled	8,100,000 00
Amount refunded to treasury	88,000 00
Amounts of paymasters' balances on deposit in Merchants' National Bank at date of closing, not heretofore accounted for	107,614 65
Unissued requisitions in treasury	3,550,000 00
In hands of paymasters	4,821,386 39
Total	$58,875,558 09

The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is as follows:

To troops in service	$20,078,855 09
To troops on muster-roll	3,300,000 00
To treasury certificates	10,614,000 00
To referred claims	8,765,602 00
Total	$42,758,457 09

There have been received and recorded to Oct. 20, 1867, 407,857 bounty claims under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. Of this number, 105,378 have been fully settled and disposed of at an expenditure of $9,352,797; 302,479 claims remain on hand to be settled.

Thirty-one thousand claims for ordering bounty and arrears of pay have also been settled and disposed of within the year, at an expenditure of $3,353,203.

Under the joint resolutions of Congress, the one approved March 30, 1867, and the other July 19, 1867, $1,500,000 was appropriated for expenditure in the five military districts of the South. Of this amount there has been drawn from the Treasury $1,454,728 93, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $45,271 07, which balance is to the credit of the second Military Distyict.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

The corps of engineers consists of one hundred and seven officers and the battalion of engineer troops. Seventeen officers are on detached duty, serving on the staff of the General of the Army, on the staffs of the general officers commanding military divisions and departments, at the Military Academy, on the Light-house Board, and in the Interior Department. The remainder are engaged under the orders of the Chief of Engineers, upon the permanent defences of the country, the survey of the lakes, the improvement of rivers and harbors and the surveys relating thereto, upon explorations, in the command and instruction of the engineer troops, and in the charge of public buildings, grounds and works in Washington.

The work of strengthening the permanent defences of the country, and of adapting them to receive more powerful armaments, has been continued during the past fiscal year.

Experimental targets and other structures have been in the course of construction for the purpose of determining the further modifications which seacoast defence must undergo in view of the great power of modern ordnance, and the best and most economical manner of using iron as shields or scarps, or in other modes, for defence.

The estimates for the sea-coast defences during the next fiscal year are for the construction of such interior and other portions of the works now in progress as are not affected by the improved means of naval warfare and of siege operations, or where the increased strength required can be secured by simple means, such as greater thickness of earth-covering, &c.

The headquarters of the engineer battalion, with three companies, have been established at Willett's Point, the chief depot of engineer supplies; a second depot has been fixed at Jefferson Barracks, with one company; and a third, near San Francisco, with one company, a detachment from the engineer battalion is at the Military Academy, to aid in giving instruction in practical engineering.

Some legislation for improving the discipline and instruction of the engineer troops is recommended by the Chief of Engineers, and appears to be required.

The operations of the corps relating to reconnoissances and surveys for military and commercial purposes, and to the improvement of rivers and harbors, have progressed during the fiscal year in a satistactory manner.

The maps of the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific, prepared chiefly from the first-named surveys, are indispensable to the troops now occupying that region. The explorations and surveys in progress, and those in contemplation, will continue to supply such wants and to furnish, besides, information of great value to the country.

The surveys for river and harbor improvements supply the information essential for legislation, as well as for the proper location and construction of the works. They should be continued, especially upon the Western rivers, where changes in the channels and bars and other obstacles to navigation are constantly going on.

The survey of the lakes has made satisfactory progress in the waters of Lakes Superior and Michigan, to which attention has been confined for the most part, to meet the demands of commerce now being developed upon the borders of those waters.

The report of the Chief of Engineers and accompanying papers contain all the information required to be presented by the acts of 1866 and 1867 making appropriations for certain river and harbor improvements and surveys. These works have been carried on in a highly satisfactory manner.

Embarrassments have been experienced in the execution of the acts, modifications of which are suggested by the Chief of Engineers.

A large number of detailed maps, intended to illustrate some of the principal campaigns and battlefields, have been prepared, and others are in course of preparation. They contain information not only useful for the purposes intended, but highly valuable in connection with other objects, military and civil. The Chief of Engineers recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for the engraving and printing of the most important, a recommendation which is concurred in.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The expenditures of the Ordnance Bureau during the past fiscal year were less than one-third of those of the preceding year. They were applied chiefly to work previously begun and partially executed, and to the settlement of war claims. The estimates for the next year are for defraying expenses of ordinary peace operations, and executing such work as have been authorized and directed by law.

The operations at the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of iron gun-carriages and implements for sea-coast cannon and of articles required for issue to troops, the reception, care, and preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores, the breaking up of unserviceable ammunition, and the construction of authorized buildings and other permanent improvements. The hired men employed at the arsenals have been reduced from last year by about 17 per cent., and the reduction is in further progress. There were, at the end of the year, 987 enlisted ordnance men employed at the arsenals in guard, police, and other military duties, and as mechanics and laborers in the workshops, magazines, and laboratories.

A title to the property on Rock Island, Ill., having been acquired, the construction of the arsenal and armory at that place, in accordance with the act of April 19, 1864, has been carried forward rapidly. The estimate for continuing that work during the next fiscal year is in accordance with its character and design as authorized and directed by law. The conditions connected with the appropriation in March last for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island having not yet been fulfilled by the railroad company, no part of that appropriation has been expended. From correspondence and negotiations with the railroad company in reference to the guarantee required from them by the Appropriation Act, it is understood that the company will agree to pay, and will satisfactorily guarantee the payment of half the cost of building the bridges across the main channel of the Mississippi River and across the slough on the Illinois side, and is anxious to have the bridges built as soon as practicable upon those conditions. As there is some doubt whether the guarantee which the Company is willing to give would fulfil the exact requirements

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER.

Unusually late in coming out, the magazines for December are unusually readable, as if the prospect of having two or three new rivals in the field before the close of another month had stimulated editors and publishers to fresh exertions. No one, certainly, can complain that the spice of variety is wanting in these half-dozen well-printed and inviting monthlies; and whether he wants stories, or poems, or pleasant or profound essays, he will easily gratify his taste in their pages. We are rapidly creating a magazine literature for ourselves, not a whit inferior to that of England. Ten years ago this was not the case, but *Putnam's*, the *Atlantic* and *Harper's* have created not only a public of magazine readers, but have educated a large class of magazine writers, among whom may be counted some of our most popular authors. One of the chief embarrassments of magazine editors now arises from the superabundance of good matter, which they are compelled by their limits to reject. A publisher has only to announce his intention to start a new magazine, to find himself the next morning the embarrassed recipient of enough stories, essays and poems to keep a dozen monthlies running a year. We suppose the rivalry might be pushed too far, as regards the sale of magazines, but the results are now very much in the favor of readers.

—The *Atlantic* opens with the concluding chapters of Dr. Holmes' novel, "The Guardian Angel," (already published in book form by Ticknor & Fields)—a story which the readers of the magazine will take leave of with regret. But though sorry to have it close, we must admit that few novels ever had a better ending, or one more admirably managed. The *dénouement*, though long foreseen, is brought about with such artistic skill as to enchain attention to the very last. There is no flatting out toward the end, neither anything in the least sensational or abrupt in the closing scene. As a work of art "The Guardian Angel" is, we think, superior to the author's "Elsie Venner." Though formed of less striking materials than that wonderful story, and therefore engrossing the imagination less intensely, yet the plot is more carefully and artistically put together, and the several characters are drawn with a clearer and more effective touch. Myrtle Hazard, the heroine of the novel, is a very charming addition to the list of fictitious characters whose personality is as real to the imagination as if they had been actual men and women. Deacon Rumrill, too, though somewhat of a caricature on the excellent class of men to which he belonged, is, on the whole, not unfairly drawn. New-England, not to speak of other portions of the country, has furnished a good many deacons who might acknowledge his portrait as their own—if they could only see themselves from the outside. Clement Lindsay and Murray Bradshaw are vigorously drawn and well-contrasted characters; both might have been taken from real life. But the true hero of the story—though he doesn't marry the heroine, nor fall in love with her except in a fatherly way—is Master Byles Gridley, Myrtle Hazard's "guardian angel"—the kind, shrewd, wise old scholar, whose sterling sense and warm-hearted nature make him the good genius of the village to which he has retired. Mistress Kitty, the lively and remarkably intelligent Irish girl, is rather a failure. Dr. Holmes cannot manage the brogue at all, nor is he any more successful in his attempts to give the style of conversation among young ladies in New-York. We don't believe, for instance, that Dr. Holmes ever heard a New-York lady, young or old, say "pooty." But the conduct of the story is thoroughly artistic and admirable from beginning to end, and closes with a distribution of poetic justice which is perfectly lovely. Murray Bradshaw, who tried to cheat Myrtle out of her inheritance, is fatally wounded in battle and dies repentant, nursed by the woman whom he sought to injure. Rev. Dr. Stoker, who neglected his sick wife and his elderly female parishioners for the younger and more attractive members of his flock, is crushed in his pulpit by the falling of the old-fashioned sounding-board, and made helpless for life. Myrtle marries Clement Lindsay, who goes to the war and becomes a General, and when peace returns Master Byles Gridley lives with them in the old family mansion; and the book closes, leaving the reader in a very satisfied and comfortable frame of mind.

We have not mentioned the theory on which Dr. Holmes has constructed the character of his heroine; and the truth is, the theory is so slightly developed in the story that not one reader in a thousand would be likely to detect it. In *Elsie Venner* the interest of the novel turned on the inherited effects of the bite of a rattlesnake. The heroine of *The Guardian Angel* is affected by the mingled qualities of several ancestors, among whom was a lady who had suffered martyrdom in the reign of the cruel Mary. These ancestors, dead generations back, are supposed to "enjoy a kind of secondary and imperfect, yet self-conscious life" in the body of Myrtle Hazard; and her story tells us how the dross of her nature was burned away, until the "conflict of mingled lives in her blood had ceased." As we have intimated, the theory is not obtruded on the reader's attention, and any one who would be troubled by it can let it alone.

Besides the conclusion of *The Guardian Angel*, the *Atlantic* contains the usual amount of varied and interesting matter. Mr. John Neal contributes a lively sketch of a foreign adventurer who usually called himself Gen. Bratish, but had several other names and titles to be used whenever occasion required. Mr. Bayard Taylor gives an account of a visit to the Balearic Islands,—the first of a series of traveler's sketches to be published in the *Atlantic*. Then we have a very interesting essay on a subject, old yet never dry, "The Minor Elizabethan Dramatists," by E. P. Whipple; "Our Pacific Railroads," by J. K. Medbery; "Grandmother's Story—The Great Snow-storm," by Miss Anna L. Johnson; "Literature as an Art," by T. W. Higginson, &c., &c. "A Young Desperado," by T. B. Aldrich, is a very charming sketch from nature, the truth of which will be recognized by many a fond but anxious parent.

—The *Galaxy* also gives the conclusion of a serial which for several months has engrossed the attention of its readers—"Waiting for the Verdict"—by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis (published in book form by Sheldon & Co.) It is by far the most powerful of the many American novels founded on Slavery and the war; and in spite of many faults of construction and of style, and in spite, also, of its extremely morbid tendency, it has proved one of the most popular serials ever published in an American magazine. Like the preceding works of Mrs. Davis, "Waiting for the Verdict" deals chiefly with the dark side of human affairs. There is a great deal more shadow than sunlight in it, and hence the reader feels a want of contrasts and points of relief. The book begins in trouble, and the last chapter leaves everything in a very disturbed and unsatisfactory state. Yet, as we have repeatedly said, in noticing the story from month to month as it appeared in the *Galaxy*, no American novel has excited a deeper or more general interest than "Waiting for the Verdict." The construction of the plot is, in many respects, careless and inartistic, and the interest of the story is so divided between several persons that we are sometimes doubtful whom to consider the principal actors in the melancholy drama. In the latter portion of the story the fortunes of Dr. Broderik chiefly engross the reader's attention;—and there is nothing finer in American fiction than the portrayal of this man's struggle with himself when he has to choose between fidelity to his race and to manly honor and his love of Margaret Conrad. But when he has cast in his lot with his race, when he has acknowledged to the woman he loves that he has a slight taint of negro blood in his veins, and she casts him off, and when he dies at last on the battle-field, surrounded by his faithful blacks—his mission unaccomplished—the reader is tempted to question the use of such mournful fiction. The work is unquestionably true to certain phases of life, but it is neither suggestive nor helpful; and though no one who once takes it up will lay it down unfinished, the reader shuts it up at last with the feeling that he is released from the power of a melancholy fascination.

The remaining articles in the *Galaxy* comprise the usual number of stories, essays and poems. The most noticeable of all is Walt Whitman's reply to Carlyle's "Shooting Niagara." As an argument on the side of Democracy, it is certainly a failure, but contains several very striking passages. "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," is continued, and loses none of its interest. In "Words and their Uses," Richard Grant White again wastes a great deal of space upon trifles. The whole series of these critical articles has thus far been a failure. The public expected something very different from the pen of so accomplished a scholar.

—*Hours at Home* opens, as usual now, with a continuation of Dr. Bacon's Theological essays on "The Moral Uses of Dark Things;" we confess to have passed it by without reading, to find more entertainment, if not instruction, in "Storm-Cliff," "The History of the Needle-gun and its Inventor," "Lang-Syne Sketches;" the charming account of a "Visit to and from Frederika Bremer," "Eyes and Ears in Japan," and the first chapters of "The Chaplet of Pearls," a very interesting story by Miss Yonge, author of the "Heir of Redclyffe" and several other well-known works. "The Chaplet of Pearls" was written for *Macmillan's Magazine*, and the advance sheets having been purchased by the publishers of *Hours at Home*, it will be given in that magazine simultaneously with its appearance in England. The editors also announce that Mr. James Greenwood, author of "The Lambeth Casual," and of numerous other sketches, portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England, is to contribute a series of original sketches to *Hours at Home* during the coming year. Numerous other attractions are promised, which will largely increase the present popularity of this excellent magazine.

—*Harper's Magazine* is as rich as usual in illustrated articles, opening with a series of short poems called "A Pilgrimage in Sunny Lands." This is followed by "The Nurseries on Randall's Island," interesting, and profusely illustrated. A very charming sketch of Trouville-sur-Mer, the French watering place, beautified and made fashionable by the Duke de Morny. Then follows a graphic and very interesting account of the last day's fighting in Queretaro. The usual variety of stories, sketches and poems makes up the remainder of the number. We may mention here that the Harpers have engaged a new story by, Wilkie Collins, for the *Weekly*, to be called *The Moonstone*. It is said to be not less striking than the *Woman in White*. By a special arrangement with the author himself, the story will be printed from his own manuscript, and will be regularly issued simultaneously with its appearance in England. It will be profusely illustrated with original designs by Parsons, Jewett, and others.

—Juvenile magazine readers are well cared for in *Young Folks* and the *Riverside*. The former gives chapter 5 of Dr. Hayes' excellent story, "Cast Away in the Cold;" "The Pacha's Son," by Bayard Taylor; chapter 12 of "Good Old Times; or, Grandfather's Struggle for a Homestead;" and a good many other stories and poems such as young folks take delight in. The *Riverside* gives a very charming Christmas story called "Three Wise Little Boys;" an instructive account of how insects pass the Winter; the conclusion of the pretty fairy story, "Six Little Princesses, and what they turned into;" &c., &c. In their prospectus for the second volume, the publishers promise their readers many new attractions for the coming year, both in reading matter and illustrations. Among their contributors are Jacob Abbott, Mrs. Weeks, a story writer of growing popularity: "Irving Moustache," who has made his mark; and the author of "Lucy's Six Birthdays," a pure and simple picture of nursery life in a Christian household, who is to furnish like stories of Little Lou's Sayings and Doings; Porte Crayon and others.

—*London Society* for November, republished here from advance sheets by Hurd & Houghton, is a number of unusual interest.

—*The Catholic World* opens with an article on the "Third Catholic Congress of Malines." "The Story of a Conscript," from the French, exhibits a good deal of careless translation, but promises to be an interesting serial. "Faith and the Sciences" is an attempt to show that the pretension that the sciences have set aside any of the doctrines of Christianity, or impaired the faith, except in feeble and uninstructed minds, is unfounded, and that they not only have not, but cannot do it, because they lie in a region too low to establish anything against revelation. "The Present Condition of Christianity in France" is an excellent piece of translation, from the French of L. Vitet. The number is one of much interest, and contains a great deal of original matter besides the translations.

—*Cassell's Magazine*, republished here by Walter Low, contains a large variety of interesting reading and is profusely illustrated.

—*Littell's Living Age* keeps up its old and well-earned reputation for timely and valuable selections from the English magazines and literary papers.

—The Leonard Scott Publishing Company sends us their republication of the October number of the *Edinburgh Review*. It contains the following articles: "The Napoleon Correspondence," "Codification," "The Christians of Madagascar," "Trades' Unions," "Miss Edgeworth—her Life and Writings," "Amendment of the Anglican Rubric," "The late Thomas Drummond," "The Session and its Sequel."

The New Commissioner of Agriculture.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Nov. 30.

The Senate yesterday, by a very large vote, confirmed Gen. Horace L. Capron, of Illinois, Commissioner of Agriculture. Gen. Capron is not only a practical agriculturist, but an extensive and well-known writer on all subjects pertaining to this important branch of American industry. He conducted a farm in Maryland for several years, which was regarded as a model, and which elicited praise from all quarters. For many years he has been a constant contributor to the prominent agricultural journals of the country. During the war he served with distinction as Colonel of an Illinois cavalry regiment, and among those who urged his confirmation yesterday was Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, under whom he served. He brings to the discharge of his duties a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of the science of agriculture, and the country may look with confidence to important reforms in the department to which he has been chosen.

The Peabody Educational Fund.—We learn that Rev. B. Sears, D. D., Secretary and Acting Manager of the Peabody Southern Education Fund, will shortly visit this city. We also learn that he has determined to use the fund, in this State at least, in promoting the preparation of natives of the State as teachers of children, and has already authorized R. M. Lusher, Esq., to offer suitable assistance to such colleges or normal schools as may undertake the education of teachers. Dr. Sears has been in constant communication with Mr. Lusher since his appointment, and must have derived very great assistance from the experience and enthusiastic devotion to the cause of education which have made Mr. Lusher so much beloved and trusted among us, whether as Director of City Schools or Superintendent of Education for the State.—*New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 24.*

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The King of Prussia's Speech—The Proposed Conference—Career of a Prussian Diplomat—The Traitor Goergey—The Case of Deputy Twesten.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Sunday Nov. 17, 1867.

The opening of the Prussian "Landtag" (Congress) took place on Saturday, 16th inst., and was attended by the King in person. The ceremonies were the same as on the occasion of the opening of the "Reichstag" of the North German Confederation. Shortly after noon the King and all the royal Princes proceeded in their gala equipages to the grand palace in the city. The brilliant procession exceeded by far in magnificence the clumsy and ridiculous Lord Mayor's show in London. Powdered coachman's wigs and three-cornered hats overawed the crowding people, and indicated at the same time that royalty is an antiquated institution, while the gold-bedizened armed chasseurs, and all the helmets and military uniforms went to demonstrate that Prussia is the military State *par excellence*. After service in the chapel of the palace, the whole royal party went to the White Hall, which was filled with the members of both Houses. In the court tribune were the Princes Charles, Frederick Charles and Alexandrine. The tribune of the diplomacy was occupied by representatives from nearly all the States. The Minister of France (Benedetti) was not present, but was represented by his Secretaries. In the ranks of the Prussian Cabinet we missed the Secretary of War, Von Roon, who, on account of his ill health, is on a long leave of absence in Italy. The King, who looked extremely well and vigorous, took his place on the throne. Count Bismarck stepped before the throne, bowed and handed the speech to the King, who read it so clearly and distinctly that not one word of it escaped the hearing of any of the occupants of the crowded galleries. The speech was listened to in silence, and not interrupted by any acclamations. After the King had finished he rose, bowed in a friendly manner in all directions, and amid renewed cheering retired from the hall. Then Count Bismarck declared the "Landtag" opened, and the Presidents of both Houses, Count Stolberg and Mr. Stavenhagen, declared that the Houses would hold their first session that same day at 3 o'clock.

EFFECT OF THE KING'S SPEECH.

It is very natural that, under the present circumstances, the speech from the throne should be expected with some anxiety, and perhaps, in Paris more than anywhere else. Its dispatch to the newspapers was delayed by order of the Government, for when the first part of it arrived the Emperor sent for Mr. Rouher to consult with him as to the expediency of circulating it.

This speech has made, among the business people here, a good impression, by calming their fears in reference to war. This, I suppose, was intended, as the stagnation in business rendered a little encouragement needful. Moreover, Prussia, as I wrote you frequently, has no yearning for war; and as the assurances in that speech hold good for the present, they might have been put to good use. They do not, however, in the least alter the state of affairs.

The passages referring to the interior affairs of Prussia are no doubt of secondary interest to you, and besides the whole speech will have been "cabled." Therefore I shall confine myself to a few remarks concerning that portion of the speech which refers to Prussia's views of the questions of the day. The King says:

> "The relations of my Government to Foreign Powers have not been altered by the new circumstances in which Prussia has been placed by its standing in the midst of the North-German Confederation. The personal meetings with the greater part of the German sovereigns, and of the 'Ausland.' (not German,) wherefor was given an opportunity last Summer, are in accordance with the friendly character of those relations. The peaceable aim of the German agitation is acknowledged and appreciated by all the Powers of Europe, and the endeavors of the Princes to maintain peace are supported by the wishes of the people, to whom the increasing development and blending of the intellectual and material interests make peace a necessity. The latest apprehensions in reference to the disturbance of peace in a part of Europe, where two great nations, both closely allied to us, (or friendly, *befreundet*,) seemed to be threatened with serious complications, *I may consider as removed*. In reference to the difficult questions which still await a solution, the endeavors of my Government will be directed in such a manner *as to do justice to the claims of my Catholic subjects on my care for the dignity and independence of the chief of their Church*, and to satisfy Prussia's duties resulting from the political interests and international relations of Germany. In both directions I do not see in the fulfilling of the tasks devolving to my Government any danger to peace."

The two passages which excite here some astonishment and even a little dissatisfaction, at least among the Liberals, are those in which France is alluded to as a friendly Power—if France be meant and not the Pope—and that whose words refer directly to the Roman question. The idea in this latter was, however, already long ago expressed in an official manner, and lately in the circular issued by Bismarck, and denounced in my last letter as apocryphal. It seems, however, that it was so only in a certain sense. Such circular was never sent, yet it is said that it is from the pen of Bismarck, and was dispatched to a paper in West Germany for the purpose of letting the people know what Prussia thought without officially announcing the Government's views in some Prussian papers. I am convinced that passage does not mean to guarantee the Pope the possession of his present power, but to give him a certain income, and though in a more confined circle, to secure his independence from France, Italy or any other Power. This question was already almost exhausted in the time of the First Napoleon, and at a later day, and the idea of Prussia seems to be to take from the Pope the burden of temporal government even in the City of Rome, but to secure to him a perfect sovereignty and independent position within his palace. To remove him from the graves of St. Peter and St. Paul—though it is proven that St. Peter never was in Rome—might hurt the feelings of Catholics, while from the spirit of the Pope and of his Court troubles and difficulties are always to be expected.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The Conference, not directly proposed, but more intimated by the French Cabinet, is not likely to take place, and the chief difficulty will arise from the fact that the Pope himself objects to it, as, in his opinion, nothing more would be decided; the idea of taking from him the temporal power is, in his opinion, rank heresy. As according to diplomatic rules laid down in negotiations and documents of bygone ages, no conferences of the Powers are to be held for the discussion of the affairs of any independent Prince without his consent. Several Powers will perhaps use this stipulation as a pretext for refusing to participate. The true reason, however, might be that Napoleon wants to draw into the circle of discussion at this Conference other political questions which have nothing whatever to do with the Pope, and concerning which these Powers do not yet want to make known their opinions. Prussia has not yet expressed her thoughts, but it is likely that she will promise her concurrence under certain conditions. The same result will be arrived at with the Cabinet of Florence, although it is stated that it has sent already an affirmative answer to Paris, as have likewise Austria and Spain. Portugal has refused, as I supposed she would. A Polish paper is certain that the denials of Russia and England were received in Paris on the 12th. But, in compensation, it seems, the Sultan is very eager to take part in the Conference, and feels slighted at not having received an invitation. He claims the right of participation on behalf of his three million Catholic subjects. Marquis de Moustier has answered the Turkish Minister that he would leave the decision to the Pope. Turkey has certainly better claims in the matter than Saxony, which received an invitation, although it is throughout a Protestant country, only ruled by a Catholic family. The reasons given for the preferment of the Sultan's request are quite as good as those of Prussia. If the Pope is to decide, I think he would be more favorably inclined toward the Sultan than toward any heretic prince; at least the Papal history gives plenty of evidence that many Popes were on the most cordial terms with the Grand Turk.

A PRUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

I have already written that Crivelli would relieve Baron Huebner in Rome. The new Minister is said to be instructed to request the complete abolition of the concordat from motives of political necessity. If the Pope should refuse, the required alterations will be made the means of legislation. Baron Huebner was, for the interests of the people and of progress, a very bad Minister, and the whole country is rejoicing that he is at last to be recalled. The career of some of our politicians is curious enough, and the career of the diplomat who represented Austria at different Courts will therefore not appear so very striking, though it is still interesting. Baron Huebner's real name is Hafenbroeckel. His first position on the diplomatic ladder was a rather humble one. He was entrusted with the pleasant duty of promenading the poodles of the Princess Metternich. Subsequently his fidelity was rewarded by the gift of the Consulship in Leipsic. In 1848, when Emperor Ferdinand abdicated, he rendered the Court camerilla highly-appreciated services, and Prince Schwartzenberg, then Prime Minister, rewarded the then Baron von Huebner by making him Minister to France, to the disgust of Napoleon, who would have preferred a brilliant nobleman to the upstart, whose appointment he looked upon, perhaps, as a hidden insult. He proved how great was his diplomatic ability when he took the celebrated New-Year's congratulation of 1859, not as a declaration of war, which it was, but a "cordial" effusion of Napoleon, and reported accordingly to Count Buol. However, corks always rise on the surface, and when the Austrian premier, Bach, was removed, he became Minister of Police. But he fell out of grace and was removed on a sudden for secret transactions with the Hungarians. However, Huebner was a disciple of Loyola, and as Bach had to be removed from Rome, Belcredi thought him the best man, as he was a champion of the convents. At last he has broken his neck. When he was recently called to Vienna to receive instructions in reference to the question about the concordat, he tried at the time of the ultramontane address of the Austrian bishops to induce the Emperor to favor the hierarchy. Baron Beust said then: "I shall teach that gentleman how to behave toward his chief; he may consider himself doomed." His recall now is in consequence of his past career, and it is generally hoped by the people that his latest will be his final exit from the stage.

THE TRAITOR GOERGEY.

On the 5th inst. the notorious traitor, Arthur Goergey, appeared among the assemblage of listeners in the Hungarian House of Deputies. When he was first discovered silence prevailed. Then commenced an angry murmuring through the ranks of the left, and some one called out, "Goergey is here? What does he want among us? What impudence! Turn him out, the traitor! Will he play his game again?" &c. A general hubub followed, and Goergey stealthily left the house. On the 10th he stopped in the "Tiges" hotel, in Pesth, and the people gathered under the windows to tender him a burlesque serenade. He was not, however, at home to receive the visitors. As the blood-money which the Government paid him will be exhausted next year, he is looking out for a place under the present Hungarian Government. But traitors have little chance there now.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY TWESTEN.

I have frequently noticed the contradictions in the behavior of the Prussian authorities, and attributed them mostly to the Prussian old fogyism of some officials here, who, standing on high places and having well deserved of the Government, cannot be removed at once, though they are recognized as nuisances and impediments to the great work which Bismarck has so successfully commenced. Of that kind were the authors of those measures in the newly acquired provinces, whose doings exasperated the inhabitants so much against the Prussian Government. The mistakes committed had to be acknowledged and were for the greater part redressed by the King, who became convinced, during his tour, of their bad effect. However, the originators of these blunders still hold their places. An instance of their miserable activity is at this very moment astounding every sensible man. The case can be summed up as follows: Mr. Twesten, a liberal member of the House of Representatives, made in the House, in 1865, a speech by passages in which several courts and officials believed themselves slandered and insulted. They sued Mr. Twesten, but the city courts failed to render a verdict in their favor. The plaintiffs were not satisfied by this decision but appealed, and the higher tribunal, the "Kammergericht," confirmed the judgment of the City Court. Now followed an appeal to the "Obertribunal." This explained the law in a new manner, and returned the complaint to the first Court for a new investigation. Now the same Court has been compelled to sentence Mr. Twesten to two years' imprisonment. Mr. Twesten will appeal, but meanwhile he has been suspended from his office. It is not likely that Mr. Twesten will have to undergo his term of imprisonment, but the principle of law, as ordered by the Supreme Court, remains in force, and will certainly not encourage the members of the House to speak the truth. Some time ago it was again asserted that the Minister of Justice, who has made himself already notorious by his impolitic and plain stupidities, had tendered in his resignation, as he was indirectly denounced as an imbecile by Count Bismarck before the whole Reichsrath. The report was unfortunately not true, and the old fogy is still suffered to impede the work and annoy a man like Bismarck.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Popular Sentiment in Rome—Rumors Relative to the Late Uprising—The Foreign Forces in the Eternal City—Official Report of the Battle of Mentana—Menabrea's Circular—Artistic Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Friday, Nov. 15, 1867.

Even no better reason than a disordered liver may keep one in Rome a little beyond the allotted time. The inhabitants here know little of what is going on in the outside world, except what the Government permits them to know; as none but a few newspapers, put down in the list, are allowed to enter within the Roman territory. In fact the Romans are but imperfectly acquainted with their own political condition. Knowledge is kept from the people, for mystery is the rule with which the hierarchy governs in temporal as in spiritual affairs. And so the most absurd rumors and exaggerated statements take the place of authenticated facts. Heads of colleges, and others respectable for their position, are now telling us that several hundred mines have already been discovered, by which the revolutionists had prepared to destroy a great part of ecclesiastical, zouave and antibes Rome. A list has been found of one thousand conspicuous persons who were to be the first victims of the wrath of Garibaldi's men. A priest was to swing from every lamp-post, and every clerical symbol was to be the first object of disrespect. We at least know that if Garibaldi has denounced the priestly crew—who have done so much harm to Italy, he has warned his followers against acts of violence.

Rome is getting back by degrees into its old condition of quiet self-confidence, reassured by the thousands of foreign soldiers which fill its streets. The gates are nearly all fortified or closed, and the strength of the position is every day increased. These red-legged regiments add a new picturesqueness to Rome; but there is not a Roman with an Italian heart who is not humiliated by their presence. There are people hopeful enough to believe that they are soon to be withdrawn, but we are not of the number. When Italy is strong enough in herself, or with her allies, to have her own way, these things may be regulated differently; but for the present, those who direct affairs seem to be able to carry on war only with paper pellets.

In the scheming brain of the French ruler, who knows what plans are meditated. We know him capable of almost any attempt, if he thinks the way is open. A reduced but compact kingdom of 14,000,000, north of the Tiber, in great part the work of France, would suit French pride and French interest better than the present union, with the Neapolitan gift made by Garibaldi, somewhat loosely hung to it. How conveniently the Prince Napoleon, with his Italian wife and children, might be packed away on a Naples throne, with benefit to Italian finances, and strength to the portion of the Italian State better prepared for free government. We will not undertake to say how many thousand French soldiers, in the present condition of Italy, would be sufficient to do the work, provided foreign opposition went no further than empty protests. The splendid adventurer, who has been so ready to disregard national right, when he thought he had the power, would find means to justify himself before the world for such an outrage as this.

Gen. Kanzler's official report to the Pope of the battle of Mentana, is published to-day in the journal here. The General not only states the fact, already well-known, of victory, but makes out a most excellent case for his side. He tells us, what no one else seems to know, that Garibaldi had 9,000 men under his command, and that he himself left Rome to make the attack with a column of 5,000 soldiers of all arms. The history would have been more complete if Gen. Kanzler had informed us how many thousand of the Pope's forces he picked up on the way. He makes out the loss in killed and wounded on the side of the Pope less than two hundred, while he puts down one thousand on the side of Garibaldi, with fourteen hundred prisoners.

The last circular of the Italian Minister, Menabrea, is treated with scorn by the Pope's organ here. Somewhat weak notes, to apologize for blunders of the Government, are not likely to increase respect for the Italian Kingdom here, where might is reverenced quite as much as principle. The enemies of constitutional government are promising themselves a fine treat on the opening of the Italian Parliament. To their imaginations the war of factions is to bring on a delightful disorder, and the new Ministry is to upset its dish, as Garibaldi has already kicked over his.

Meanwhile the art and antiquities of this old museum are waiting for the company of annual students and admirers. Almost all of those belonging to our American community of artists and *dilettanti* have come back, and the old agreeable, social and æsthetic life is resumed again. Warlike alarms are only a pleasing stimulus to the robust nature of a people fast becoming the modern Romans in the universality of the spirit of their citizenship. Married and single, parents and children, they constitute a colony of more than a hundred souls, and as in all well-regulated commonwealths, they hold all sorts of opinions, conflicting or in harmony upon all sorts of subjects, and express them with becoming frankness. There are among them earnest defenders and denouncers of Garibaldi, and warm friends and enemies of the Pope; and with such a variety of opinions, new-comers, whatever the color of their faith, will find somebody to sympathize with them.

Angelico.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Mower's Recent Orders—Complications—Turmoil and Uncertainty—The Freedmen Indisposed to Extremes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1867.

Last week Gen. Mower removed the incumbents of many most important city offices. There was some delay in the formal preparation of the new nominees, and one or more of them were installed at the point of the bayonet. Just as this reform was completed, comes a telegram from Gen. Grant directing the temporary commandant to suspend his orders. This leaves our unhappy people in a painful situation. No Sheriff, our Judges suspended, our Comptrollers and Auditors with their papers packed ready for removal. Clerks cannot be expected to devote their time to work on such uncertainty. The educational system is in the same state. Indeed all is official chaos. Last night the citizens, without respect to party, assembled in public meeting to protest against the insolvency and indebtedness of the city. They pray for the appointment of "loyal and honorable men." To-day the Convention assembles, "breathing," like the then unregenerate Paul, "fire and slaughter." Such are the social troubles which succeed war and pestilences. The conquest of the office-hunters has been more intolerable than that of the soldiers. In the midst of these deplorable scenes the *Republican* (White Radical) attacks the whole population of the city for the acts of the military ruler. It actually threatens a people conquered, disarmed and unresisting with a bloody war, to be waged by the negroes. Hear what it says:

> * * * * "The day will come, and perhaps it may be a bloody one, when the loyal people of Louisiana will hold the authors of this interference in the progress of reconstruction to a strict account. The war of the rebellion is not yet over; the States of the South are not yet reconstructed; the grand Army of the Republic doubles in number the old grand Army of the Potomac; tried soldiers with dusky faces, still love their old profession, and cherish the old muskets they carried so bravely on many a well-fought field: the lowly and humble have learned their rights, and know how to fight and, if needs be, die for them. No power, save that of Almighty God, can keep the loyal people in the end from achieving their own liberty, and trampling to the dust the minions of the old and still dominant slave power. If this end is not accomplished through Gen. Mower, Gen. Hancock will be applied to; if Gen. Hancock refuses to remove the authors of the July riot from office, the Convention about to assemble will be urged to fall back upon its sovereign power and make clean work of every State official now in office; if the Convention fails to do its duty the loyal and recently enfranchised masses must protect themselves, and by the might of overwhelming numbers put men in office to legislate in such a manner that a rebel hereafter will never dare to show his head. Oh! for a Brownlow to sit in the Executive chair of Louisiana, and a Tennessee Legislature to treat with unrepentant rebels. Gentlemen of the Judiciary Committee, the remedy for all this trouble is in your hands, and that remedy is a bloodless and easy one. But neglect that remedy and untold evils, if not untold horrors, are upon us. Drive the loyal men of the South to desperation by compelling them to serve the men who hunted them with bloodhounds and shot them down on their hearthstones, and you will repent it in less than a week after you return to your homes, and when another election takes place see a Pendleton seated where Lincoln ruled with his matchless skill and wisdom."

Will it be believed that this direct appeal to the Convention and to the freedmen to disfranchise and exterminate the white people of Louisiana is based on a telegram from Gen. Grant? Yes. Gen. Grant has thought proper to arrest the work of a temporary subordinate, and the people of Louisiana are threatened with negro vengeance! This incendiary appeal attributes the removal of these officers to President Johnson. Were it so, why slaughter us for the act of the Federal President? But President Johnson has refused to interfere with the action of District Commanders in other cases, and there is no evidence that he has done so here. It is the act of Gen. Grant, though the advocates of blood be afraid to say so. Why should this unhappy people be delivered over to torment at such hands and upon such pretences? Cannot the Conservative men of the North come to the rescue? Will not the business men who buy and sell the products of the earth take this matter out of the hands of those who can have no other interest in the social question at the South than the money that they can make out of it? There has been no strife or quarrel; men of both sections are harmonizing in their efforts to rebuild the ruined interests of the South. There is a quarrel among politicians about thirty or forty offices, whose combined salaries, pickings and perquisites cannot much exceed as many thousand dollars. For this we are threatened with social extermination. Far better would it be to subscribe from our limited means money enough to buy off those who would make a negro war for a salary.

But while we invoke the conservative intervention of the Northern people, we are no alarmists. We do not believe that a confiscation or extermination party can be organized here. We will keep the peace. The freedmen will keep the peace. The incendiaries will starve out, and pack their trunks for New-England. For it is almost laughable to see that while the white Radicals are thus rampant, and while they threaten us with negro vengeance, the colored element does not seem incensed by the arrest of Gen. Mower's scythe. For among those appointments, suspended or displaced, there was not one negro. For among those appointees whom Johnson is blamed for suspending were many Johnson men, so called. Yet having monopolized the offices themselves, the white Radicals call on the negroes to cut all our throats because they were turned out or suspended in office. Thereupon hear the Black Radical organ. I quote from the New-Orleans *Tribune* of Nov. 23:

> "A good deal of merriment was created yesterday by the Commanding-General rescinding his last two batches of appointments. Rebels were in high glee, and Republicans laughed at the bad chance the King Cutler men fared. For it must be said that most of the appointments had been made from the office-seekers or Johnson's party—the party of the 57,000,000 of men that was unable, with all its alleged strength, to poll a single vote at the election, and unable to put a single candidate in the field. It was really hard to the community to have over them, as public officers, men repudiated at the polls by the qualified voters, and denounced by the disfranchised citizens, so that they had no support whatever among the people. We understand they were to raise the white flag—that is to say, the flag of the 'white man's party.' It was, in fact, remarked that Gen. Mower's appointments were all from one race, ignoring entirely the colored population, which alone, or nearly alone, accepted the laws of reconstruction, as shown by their attendance to the polls. Most of the late appointed officers did not vote themselves. As to the moral influence Gen. Mower will gain through these vacillating marches and countermarches, we do not choose to speak to-day. But such a course is not calculated to give to the commanding officer a very high reputation for wisdom, maturity of purpose and firmness in his plans."

So you see the freedmen are not disposed to shoulder their trusty muskets to kill and burn merely to put the "white trash" in office. But in the meantime our commercial and other industrial interests must suffer from this eternal and useless strife over four or five dozen offices which are of much business importance, but are not worth the blood and ruin necessary to obtain them.

THE DRAMA.

Let me take refuge in fictional joys and sorrows. The merriment is a clear gain; the sorrows are ideal—they purify without paining the heart. All our theatres are in full blast and full business. "Bread and the circus," as in the old latter days of the Roman Empire, satisfy many of our people. Passing for the moment the three principal American theatres, we will speak of the success of the New Opera House. The manager, M. Athaira, is a young man of talent and energy. He has converted the misfortune of his father's death in the midst of a heavy dramatic engagement, into a means of developing uncommon ability as an *impresario*. He has spent the Summer in France, and has brought out a troupe which for dramatic and musical capacity has not been surpassed in the United States. Mlles. Audibert and Lambele, soprano and mezzo soprano, have perfectly pure and fresh registers, with high artistic culture, vocal and dramatic. The first tenor, M. Picot, is perfect in range and tone, with a falsetto of unexceptionable excellence. You know Byron has said of a clear voice, to which M. Picot happily does not belong.

> "In all the Pope's dominions 'twould perplex
> To find one perfect voice of the third sex."

A perfect tenor is almost as great a miracle. The basso, M. Dupin, is very excellent. There is, of course, a *relief* to each of these *premieres chanteuses*, of a powerful chorus and well organized orchestra, the latter under the direction of M. Cababresi. We have thus the whole range of operatic entertainment, from the classic horrors of "Lucretia Borgia" to the lightest beauties of "Le Barbiere," besides a perfect dramatic organization in tragedy, comedy and farce.

The audience have been thus far good. It is really delightful to see the Creole population enjoy one of their last reminiscences of *La Belle France*. The Americans appreciate this entertainment and contribute greatly to its success. The manager has made the experiment of raising the prices, and it is to be feared that musical enthusiasm may succumb to the pecuniary necessities which affect everything in our city.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Views of Mr. Hepworth Dixon upon the Moral Status of the Masses in Prussia and in the United States.

From the London Star, Nov. 14.

On the night of Nov. 14 Mr. Hepworth Dixon spoke of educational matters before the pupils of the School of Art of the Liverpool Institute. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Just now it is the fashion to praise the poor, and to find, as it were, a roving grace in ignorance, dirt and rags. A year or two since our writers and speakers told another sort of tale. Then the courts and slums of our great cities were peopled by a brutal and degraded mob, our fields were tilled, our mills were worked and our mines were searched by men who were the opprobrium of our race. In no other Teutonic land—certainly not in Prussia, certainly not in the United States—could a multitude be found so rude in manners, so clouded in mind, so low in the scale of life? What did we care? These clowns had no political power; they were not our masters. Now and then, it is true, they rose upon their betters, and in their ignorance of political economy, smashed a few windows, burnt a few ricks, and took a few lessons in the county goal. That was the schooling they got; and now, by the force of events, these brethren of our improvidence are standing as our equals by the urn, ready to vote either with us or against us, as the teaching we have given them shall direct their minds! [Hear.] Who will deny that some of our masters have not been guilty of great neglect? And now, consider for a moment the course of that vast movement of our race from the Old World to the New. I venture to say, that *no other evil, great as it may be, which has come upon us through this fatal principle of leaving things alone, can even pretend to rival the enormous evil of letting emigration take care of itself*. [Hear.] Our system of leaving this movement alone has had this tragic result—it has destroyed the true balance of the sexes in every branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is the business of great cities like Liverpool, and of active bodies like this Liverpool Institute, to see that this great question of public teaching, which you see is but another name for our national well-being, shall no longer be put off and left alone. If we would keep our proud place in the list of nations, we must teach our masters to read and write, and to read and think. [Hear.] We are engaged in running a race against all the world; and how in the midst of a race can we lie down and sleep? *Will America let things alone because we are indolent?* Will Prussia stand still because we are supine? I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, not timidly and in doubt, but from my full heart, that through our long-neglected public teaching, we stand, as a people, in imminent risk of forfeiting, in the first rude shock of war, our present proud position in the great family of man. [Applause.] All men of English blood, thank God, are brave; but physical strength and physical courage are not now, as they were of old, the first requirements of a nation, even when that nation finds itself armed and in the field. War is now an affair of science. Our future battles will be won in the laboratory, in the work-room and the school. A famous soldier, one who had moved with Sherman in the great march from Chattanooga to Richmond, speaking to me of that exploit, said the victory was due, not to the superior fighting, but to the higher education of his men. That march was made by the heads even more than by the feet of his troops. It was a triumph of engineering skill. The whole question with Gen. Sherman when he started on his strange adventure was—how many miles of road, how many bridges could he make in a day? He knew the men he had. He knew that every man in the ranks of his young army had in him some sort of skill and knowledge beyond his knack of discharging a rifle. He knew that he could turn nearly half his army into a corps of engineers; and thus it was by brain-power, not by mere muscle, that he forced his way through a country from which an English General leading an English army would probably have shrunk. Take a second illustration. A few days ago I was joking with a friend of mine, a German professor, about *geist* and the moral consciences. "Well," said the fair-haired Saxon scholar, "any way our speculative philosophers went into the field last year against the Austrian Field Marshals, and in seven weeks of warfare found themselves in front of Vienna!" And he was right. If ever campaign put intellect to the test, it was that seven weeks' war, when the barbaric chivalry of the South of Europe went reeling and shattered through the picturesque Bohemian hamlets, chased by citizens and students, who were armed not only with needle-guns, but with a common purpose and a patriotic thought. We begin to see that a man who can do nothing but fight is a very lame soldier. *If we desire to keep in line, even as a fighting Power, with Prussia and America, we must raise the whole body of our people to an educational level with their brethren in these two great Teutonic States.* [Applause.] And we must do this service to ourselves by insisting that our statesmen shall devote themselves to the great work, not of quarreling for place, but of strengthening and supporting this people by ample supplies of the very best intellectual food within their reach.

Prohibition in Massachusetts—Address to the People.

A Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has issued an address to the people of the State, with the indorsement of that organization. They give a brief history of the prohibitory law movements in that State, commencing with 1852, when the first law of the kind was enacted. This was revised and strengthened in 1855, and received the approval of Gov. Henry J. Gardiner. It was executed in every city except Boston and Charlestown, and withstood assaults from every quarter. Being taken to the Supreme Court, it was indorsed there. Attacked in Congress and in the Supreme Court of the United States, its legality was recognized by both the National Legislature and the National Court. Meanwhile three-fourths of the towns, including nearly every small village, were without any public bars. Pauperism and crime greatly decreased, and in not a few localities the almshouse became tenantless. But, the Committee say, Boston, in many respects the pride and glory of the Commonwealth, was so completely in the hands of the rum power, that no Mayor or police dared to restrain the traffic. "As Jerusalem," they said, "dragged the nation of which it was the capital down to destruction by the weight of its own sins, as Paris, New-York and London to-day control and harm the regions of which they are the centre, so has Boston resisted, and at last subdued Massachusetts in the interests of appetite, pelf and crime." In order, therefore, to subdue this wicked city, measures were inaugurated for the creation of a municipal police, subject to the State. For this organization the Legislature substituted the State Constabulary, and this has proved to be "preeminently the terror of evil doers and the praise of them that do well," in spite of the violent opposition of most of the daily Press and the fact that it received but little moral help from the Courts of the Commonwealth. But at last, foiled at every other point, the rum power of Boston sought to seduce the people. Driven from the Courts, from Congress, from the Supreme Court of the nation, and from the State General Court after a famous and prolonged hearing, they approached the final source of all our law, the people. By the organization of a secret league, by the profuse use of their ill-gotten gains to win voters, by false statements and pretences, the law, despite the unceasing teachings, prayers and efforts of its allies, is for the moment overwhelmed and rejected.

The address then explains at some length the relations of the friends of prohibition to the Republican Party, and it is claimed that at least three-fourths of those who voted the party ticket at the recent elections sustained prohibition also; and it is urged that, in obedience to the will of the majority, the party should ingraft this principle upon its future creed. It is claimed that prohibition is the only principle that can possibly meet with the approbation of the friends of temperance, and all such are urged to stand firmly by it, and at the same time each to labor to save the youth and people of the State from dangerous indulgences.

The Indian-Title Swindle—Allegations on Both Sides.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 28.

The legal reports published in the *Tribune* have given to our readers the particulars of the alleged land swindle perpetrated by Dr. Peabody, notorious in this city as the "Good Samaritan," Albert Story and James Allen, upon Mr. Andrew Findlay, a wealthy farmer living in Will County, in this State. Peabody, Allen and Story are now under arrest on indictments for cheating. It will be remembered that Mr. Findlay purchased land to the amount of several thousand dollars, situated in Wisconsin, of Peabody and Stone, who alleged that the title to the land was held by Peabody, in accordance with a grant from an Indian Chief to one of his (Peabody's) ancestors.

Mr. Findlay settled in Will County many years since, being a native of Scotland. Some time after taking up his residence in Will County, a Scotchman, named Francis Allen, settled in the neighborhood, and between him and the family of Mr. Findlay an intimate friendship sprung up. It is the son of this Allen, James Allen, who played a prominent part in the transaction. After leaving his native country, Mr. Findlay was written to by parties in Scotland, desiring to emigrate to this country, who requested him to select some land for their occupation. While Mr. Findlay was looking about him, in accordance with the request made to him, he was approached by James Allen who, knowing that Mr. Findlay was desirous of purchasing a large quantity of land, proposed to trade him several thousands of acres for a quantity of wool then in Findlay's possession, and a farm in Michigan. Allen represented that the land was situated in Wisconsin, and that its title was perfect. He stated that it was owned by a Dr. Peabody, of Chicago, who was in partnership with Albert Story, a real estate agent, also of this city. Allen furthermore offered to give him the land to the extent of several thousand acres, for fifty cents an acre. Mr. Findlay came to Chicago, saw Peabody and Story, and on their representations was induced to purchase the land without having inspected the title or make any careful examination into the matter. It has also been stated how Findlay, discovering that he had paid for lands for which he had no title, procured the arrest of Peabody, Story and Allen.

The parties insist that Findlay went into the matter with his eyes open, knowing that the transaction was not legitimate, and asserting that he was going to return to Scotland, where "he could sell anything, title or no title."

The statement is indignantly refuted by Mr. Findlay, who has forwarded to this office a number of testimonials as to his character and high standing.

Louisiana Reconstruction Convention—Speech of the Chairman.

Judge Taliaferro, on assuming the chair as President of the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—In thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I must at the same time declare, in all candor, that it is with diffidence I assume duties to which your partiality has assigned me. It is true I have, to some extent, had experience in the proceedings of deliberative bodies, but still I can by no means make pretension to a thorough knowledge of the duties of a presiding officer. Questions of difficulty and of delicacy frequently present themselves, and it is therefore desirable that a presiding officer be more conversant with parliamentary questions than I pretend to be, in order to arrive at their solution. In discharging these duties I must rely upon your aid. Gentlemen of the Convention, you are charged with the performance of great and responsible duties. The terrible period of commotion through which we have just passed has destroyed our State Government, and a provisional organization now only exists. You have assembled to provide a Constitution for Louisiana. Ordinarily, the matter of remodeling the Constitution implied no material difficulty and required no extraordinary effort. But the political atmosphere has undergone an essential change. New elements must enter into the fundamental law which you are to provide. With these it will be your duty to use the most mature deliberation. The work of destroying is infinitely easier than that of restoring. One insane man destroyed the Temple of Ephesus, but the strength and skill of a great number of sane men would have been necessary to rebuild the edifice. I hope that at the close of your labors you will be enabled to present an organic law for Louisiana which shall meet the wants of her people and satisfy the advancing wants of the age. If difficulties arise, your dispassionate considerations will adjust them to the equal interests of all and the lasting welfare of the country.

Government Sale of Iron-Clads.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Nov. 23.

The United States vessels *Osage*, *Tennessee* and *Nashville*, composing the iron-clad fleet at this station, were yesterday sold at auction at Algiers, by Messrs. J. B. Walton & Deslonde, under authority from Capt. F. S. Haggerty, U. S. N. Although bidders from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Mobile were present, all three of the vessels were purchased by John Armstrong, Esq., of Armstrong's foundry in this city, for the sum of $21,300, one-fourth to be paid in cash, and the other within five days after the sale. The *Tennessee* and *Nashville* were both built by the Confederates, and were captured in Mobile Bay. The *Osage* is a Western built boat, and the cost of raising her, after she had been sunk by a torpedo in Mobile Bay, alone amounted to $11,000, four-fifths of the amount now paid for her and two other vessels besides. It is estimated that the original cost of the construction of all three vessels cannot have been less than a million of dollars.

Violation of a Grave in West Troy.

From the Troy Press, Nov. 29.

Considerable excitement existed in the village of West Troy, Wednesday evening, from the fact that during the day it had been discovered that St. Patrick's Cemetery, belonging to the Catholic church, had been invaded by some sacrilegious wretch, who, by violence and the most utter want of feeling, opened a grave, half broke open a coffin, and dragged therefrom the remains of a man named Peter Stanton, who had but recently been buried. The deceased was 65 years old, and died from consumption. Certain circumstances point to a former resident of West Troy as the intruder. The friends of the deceased went to Albany yesterday, and found the stolen body at the Medical College, where it had been deposited for dissection. The body had in no way been mutilated at the College, and as soon as the circumstances of the case were made known, those in authority immediately turned it over to the friends of the deceased. But the affair is not to rest here.

Distillery Seized in Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 28.

The distillery of E. F. Dutcher, at Amboy, in this State, with all its contents, was seized on Monday last by Collector Little, of that district. The distillery is one of the largest in the country. Its *modus operandi* was about as follows: On inspecting the vat which containted the highwines immediately after distillation, an Internal Revenue agent found in the cover a round hole about two inches in diameter. An opening of similar dimensions was found in the roof directly above that in the cover of the vat. A shingle was laid over this opening, so that, from the outside, the roof appeared as usual, and the hole was bored beside one of the rafters in such a manner that it could never be seen except by special search. The proprietors of the distillery had been in the habit of reporting a given amount of grain each day, and the inspecting officer found the required amount of highwines resulting; but every day it was the custom of the distiller to subject to the process of distillation from fifty to one hundred bushels *more* than he reported, and to draw out at night, with a syphon or rubber tube, through the roof, an amount of highwines warranted by the excess of grain used surreptitiously. In this way large amounts of untaxed wines were sold, and yet, so far as the watchful Government officials were concerned, everything was all right.

Van Arsdale's Sentence Commuted.

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Nov. 30.

The Court of Pardons at its session on Friday evening, Nov. 29, unanimously commuted the sentence of Jacob Van Arsdale, recently convicted in Somerset County of murder, and now under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life. The jury, the Court, and the Attorney-General who conducted the prosecution, all joined in the petition for the commutation, on the ground that there was a reasonable doubt of the sanity, and of course of the responsibility of the condemned person. The Bar of Somerset and a large number of the most intelligent citizens of the county also joined in the petition. Remonstrances respectably signed were also presented against the commutation, but the Court of Pardons, after a full and careful examination of the case, decided that it was one properly brought before them, and that the petition of the Court, the jury and the counsel of the State ought not to be denied. They felt that his imprisonment for life would satisfy justice, in view of the doubt thrown upon his sanity and responsibility.

The Tragedy Near Kingston, Canada.

Canadian papers give the annexed further particulars of the frightful murder and suicide which were committed near Kingston on the 27th ult.:

"The murderer John Waller, is a farmer in Pittsburgh township, and was taking his sister from Kingston to his farm, where there was an auction sale of farm property. While on the road, in a buggy, his sister sitting alongside of him and in sight of his house, he placed a revolver to the back of her neck and fired, killing her instantly. He then jumped out of the buggy, and placed the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth and fired. He lived but a short time. His sister had married her deceased sister's husband, a person named Woollard, a tavern-keeper in Kingston, only a week ago. This so enraged the brother, who was fond of his sister, that he killed her. He had previously threatened to do so if she persisted in marrying Woollard. There is considerable excitement in the city—all the parties being well known here. The murderer, about an hour before he committed the deed, was in town and appeared quite calm, and no one for a moment suspected that he would be guilty of so dreadful an act."

GENERAL ITEMS.

Gov. Green Clay Smith's message to the Montana Legislature give the following statistics of the territory: Number of acres of land under cultivation, 166,340; valued at $364,518; 822 town lots, valued at $827,919; capital employed in merchandise, $1,102,574; money and credits, $546,502; valuation of horses, $171,217; mules and asses, $221,488; oxen, $549,794; cows and calves, $255,072; sheep, $15,430; swine, $48,334; clocks, watches, &c., $42,959; all other property not enumerated, $758,698; making a total of $6,308,118.

In the case of John Du Bois *vs.* The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company—action to recover damages for infringement of his patent for placing heavy stones, plained in iron caissons, in deep waters, in the erection by defendant of thirteen piers used for sustaining the bridge over the Susquehanna River—the jury of the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore returned a verdict on the 29th ult. in favor of the plaintiff for $10,000 damages. The case has occupied the attention of the Court fifteen days.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder has presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural College more than 1,000 greenhouse and garden plants, for the new glass houses just erected at the Institution at Amherst. The collection of Japan lilies includes many rare and fine varieties. One orange-tree in the collection is some ten or twelve feet high, and a very rare variety, flowering in bouquets. The seedling camelias, lilies and peonies embrace the best results of thirty years' experience in the hybridization of plants.

Three Harvard students, R. H. Jerome, S. W. Peters and Wm. Blaikie, stopped at the Tontine Hotel, New-Haven, on Wednesday night, having engaged in a pedestrian tour from Cambridge to New-York. They were well equipped for their trip, and were in excellent spirits. On Thursday, at 7:30 A. M., they started for Bridgeport, which place they reached at 3 P. M., showing that they were in no particular hurry to complete their journey, the distance being only eighteen miles.

A few days since, while one of the messengers in the Treasury Department at Washington was engaged in overhauling waste paper, he discovered a package containing $60,000 in compound interest notes, which had been redeemed and canceled by the Department. The notes were of no value, but were to be filed away as vouchers, and were placed in a basket in which waste paper was subsequently thrown by mistake.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* records this instance of munificence: "An appeal recently made to a religious society not more than a thousand miles off, in behalf of a benevolent enterprise, was met with a donation of three dollars. Of this sum one dollar was given by the sexton of the church, one by the bell-ringer and the third represented the millionaires in the pews."

Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, of Carlisle, Penn., who died a few days ago, left a will in which she makes specific bequests to various religious and benevolent objects, in the aggregate amounting to $21,500. Princeton Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary at Gettysburgh, each receive $2,500.

Neal Dow is expected home from Europe on Wednesday next. His friends will give him a public reception soon after his arrival.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I—Oyer and Terminer—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1321—Fellows vs. McLelland.
776—Kent et al. vs. Williams et al.
245—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
723—Boyd vs. Meritt.
1291—Moser vs. Raphael.
683—Bridge, Rec. vs. Sayre.
1007—Laurence vs. Clunman.
687—Faut vs. Ingersoll.
1457—U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., &c.
467—Jacobs vs. Sexton.
849—McGearty vs. Pettigrew.

Nos.
1123—Ferris, Trustee vs. Veil.
1157—Crowley vs. Clark.
749—Burye et al vs. Flynn.
7—Foot vs. Hanes.
869—Board of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
777—Moses vs. Scott.
803—St. Nicholas Nat. Bk. of N. Y. vs. Vanbleck.
1453—Schaeffer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1463—Harper vs. Salisbury et al.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1369—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
686—Swan vs. Ludlow.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward.
804—East R. Bank vs. Austin, imp.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al.
866—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.

Nos.
732—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
734—Bull et al. vs. Nordlinger et al.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
1242—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
1502—Reckhow vs. Nomain.
706—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.
814—Meyers et al. vs. Morse.
888—White vs. The Mayor, &c.
938—Haligarten et al. vs. Same.

Part III.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
606—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
1186—Claney vs. Harlem Railroad Company.
1471—Best vs. Dempster.
1578—Stiver vs. Terounne.
172—Edgerton vs. Bassford.
120—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
1470—Beebe vs. Glaenlzev.
1084—Westervelt et al. vs. Herm. Barrel Co.
1362—Marx vs. Rathburn et al.
1792—Mason vs. Comstock.

Nos.
1440—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
838—Winans vs. Walker et al.
798—Drew vs. Dam.
1782—Robinson vs. Livingston.
1872—Smith vs. Niagratte.
224—Monroe vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
1892—Wallace vs. Passegger et al.
1940—Meech vs. Drew.
1432—Brookman et al. vs. Hammill et al.
538—Carow vs. Kelly, Shff.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—Farmers' and Citizens' Nat. Bank vs. Gerner
8—Gilman vs. McClellan.
9—Sturgis vs. Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
10—The Blind Mechanics' Ass. vs. Same.
11—Robins vs. Miller.
12—Robins vs. Miller.
13—Frienkoff vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
14—Sturgis vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
15—The Blind Mechanics' Assn. vs. Same.

Nos.
16—People, &c., vs. The Croton Board.
17—Gilman vs. Healey.
18—Solinson vs. Mack.
19—Sturgis vs. Develin.
21—Mott, &c., vs. Connolly, Comptroller.
22—Mott, &c., vs. Connolly, Comptroller.
23—Tremper vs. Hanavan.
24—Merritt vs. Heckscher, Jr.
25—French vs. Dinsmore.
26—Boyce vs. Voorhees.
27—Myers vs. Cuff.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

First Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.
3127—Cohen vs. Kelly.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Nat'l Shoe and Leather Bk of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3441—Denny vs. Havens et al.
3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes. ex &c.

Nos.
3183—Willbck et al. vs. Wood et al.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.
3275—Graham et al. vs. Brien.
3445—Best vs. Ludlow et al.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
2605—Fowler vs. Breslin et al.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
3614—Rintelen vs. Foster.
3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.
3632—Tone vs. Doelger.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith
2444—Clark et al vs. Johnson.
3268—King et al. vs. Schneider.
3440—Duckworth vs. Greer et al.

Nos.
1707—Reis vs. Boiken et al.
3438—Hopkins vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.
3564—Bertram vs. Lang et al.
3324—Stoepel vs. Lorentz et al.
3652—Claflin et al vs. Hughes
3544—Sulzbacher et al. vs. Seligman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by —, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
827—Schofield vs. Comean.
831—Nussbaum vs. Stewart.
833—Love vs. Mansfield.
834—Stone vs. Porter.
835—Emberson vs. McKaye.
838—The Maine Nat. Bank vs. Peters.
840—Kraus vs. Muny.

Nos.
646—Burden vs. Hawks.
825—Odell vs. Martin.
828—Wolfsolin vs. Kneid.
829—Smith vs. Horenburgh.
836—Mack vs. Aaron.
837—Smith vs. Smith.
841—Morrison vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
356—McNeil vs. Rogers.
842—Morris vs. Epstein.
622—Dirix vs. Lush.
813—Healy vs. Reilly.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
830—Waning vs. The United States Telegraph Co
843—Phyfe vs. Roe, &c.
798—Gardner vs. Perkins.

Nos.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
932—Elson vs. Hart.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
817—Quinn vs. The Mayor and Corporation of New-York.
860—Thurber vs. Southwick.
421—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.
790—Noble vs. Leland.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1—Ahrens vs. Burns.
2—C. P. S. Co. vs. Bleecker-st. R. R. Co.
3—Greve vs. Platner.
4—Hendrick vs. Logee.
5—Hoyt vs. Doty.
6—Walker vs. W. G. and S. M. Co.
7—Willenbrink vs. Oachs.
8—Weisser vs. Oachs.
9—Brandel vs. Tyman.
10—Meyer vs. Steiner.

Nos.
11—Carel vs. Cullen.
12—Develin vs. Oliver.
13—Fleury vs. Brown.
14—Whitney vs. Fallon.
15—Stevens vs. Cox.
16—Keenan vs. Dahlman.
17—Gavitt vs. Christie.
18—Anderson vs. McMahon.
19—Van Valkenburg vs. Gilbert.
20—Hememan vs. Robb.

THE LAW COURTS FOR DECEMBER.

To-day being the first Monday of the month, the law Courts will commence the regular December term. The calendars of most of them are unusually heavy. The Supreme Court, Special Term, has on its calendar over three hundred and thirty causes, and this, notwithstanding the fact that this branch is in session every month. The great press of business, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, relates more particularly to the Chambers. The calendar is made up—unlike the other branches—semi-monthly. It usually numbers nearly four hundred each time. For the first half of December it will not probably reach more than half that number, and this fact can only be attributed to the unusual dispatch of business which has characterised Judge Ingraham, who held the November term. Presiding Judge Leonard, according to the published programme, is to hold this branch during the present month. There will be three Supreme Court Circuits. Part I, held by Judge Sutherland; Part II, by Judge Barnard, and Part III, by Judge Ingraham. Judge Clerke is assigned to hold the Special Term. This is all in accordance with a printed programme published two years ago. It is more than probable that some changes will be made, and that one or more Judges from the country will be called in to help out the term. This suggestion is based on the fact that there has been but two terms (nine in a year) for the last three years, in which Judges from other districts have not been called in. In looking at the records we find the average has been about two for each month; often there have been three and sometimes only one from the country districts.

The wonder is that New-York City has been able to get along with so little outside judicial aid. From one half to two-thirds of all the important litigation in this State (excepting the Court of Appeal cases) is conducted inside of the City of New-York. For several years past the business of the Supreme Court has been increased in this district out of its usual proportions, by reason of the falling off in some of the other Courts of Record. The reason of this falling off is very obvious both to the Bench and Bar. The Circuit Calendar, which is to be made up for the year 1868, will have on it more causes than ever before. The exact number cannot now be ascertained, but we are assured, if the number were given, it would almost exceed belief. And it is with the intent of relieving, as much as possible, the onerous duties of Mr. J. B. McKean, the clerk of Part I., who has the making up of this heavy calendar, that an order has been made to the effect that all notes of issue for the new calendar must be filed on or before the 16th inst.; also, that as to all causes remaining undisposed of, new notes of issue are to be filed, specifying the old number, date of the issue, &c. In default of notes of issue being filed on or before the 16th inst., the causes will lose their place and go to the foot of the calendar. Where the correct number of the cause on the old calendar is not given, it will not be placed on the new calendar. Of this regulation the Bar is especially requested to take notice.

New calendars will also be made up for the January General and the February Special Term of this Court. The November General Term of the Supreme Court has adjourned to the 16th of December inst., at which time a large number of important decisions will doubtless be rendered, and all of that large class of young men examined for admission to the Bar who are favorably reported are then required to appear, sign the roll, take the oath of office, and receive their diplomas. The rule appointing adjourned General Terms for the second and fourth Saturdays in December is, by an order, suspended during this month.

The published programme in the Superior Court for this month is as follows: General Term held by Chief-Justice Robertson and Judges Monell and McCunn; Special Term by Judge Jones; Trial Term, Part I., by Judge Barbour, and Part II. by Judge Garvin. Inasmuch as three of the Superior Court Judges are members of the Constitutional Convention, now in session at Albany, it is not probable that all of these appointments will be fulfilled to the letter.

In the Common Pleas there will be no Trial Term in Part I. this month, First Judge Daly being a member of the Albany Convention. Judge Brady will hold Part II., and Judge Van Vorst will preside at Chambers and Special Term for the purpose of granting orders and hearing motions.

The Marine Court has three Judges. The calendar is uncommonly large, and hence two Judges—Hearne and Gross—will hold trial terms during the greater part of the month. Judge Alker will sit at Chambers.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The December Criminal Term of this Court is announced to commence this morning, before Justice Sutherland, but it is not probable that any business will be transacted, owing to the near approach of the election.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Recorder Hackett will convene the Court of General Sessions this morning, and open the December Term. The Grand Jury will be impaneled and petit jurors called, after which motions will be heard, and then, in all probability, an adjournment until Friday next will be ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30, 1867.

$9,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113⅞
190,000	do.	113
1,000	do.	113
800	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 Small	107⅞
12,000	do.	108
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅝
6,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106
500	do.	106
18,000	do.	105⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	108
50,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss.	108
13,000	do.	108
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series small	105⅛
5,000	do 3d series	105⅜
39,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62½
10,000	do	62⅜
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	83⅛
3,000	N.Y.St.7s. Bounty Loan C	107¼
15,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	53
1,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	53
18,000	Missouri 6s	95¼
3,000	Ohio & M. 1st M.	89½
6,000	Erie 3d M.	88
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	77
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	96
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	103
3,000	Chic. & Alt. In. B.	91
1,500	Morris & Es. 1st M.	95⅛
1,000	Chic. & N.W.S.F.	96
11	Bank of Commerce	116⅛
5	Park Bank	144
65	Cent. National	104
220	West. Union	33⅝
41	do.	33¾
200	Canton Co. b30	46
100	Mariposa Pr.	13
100	Mer. U. Ex.	39
100	do	39
20	do	38¾
120	do 2d call	38⅝
100	do	38⅝
170	Pacific Mail	129
700	do	129⅛
100	do	129⅛
580	do	129⅛
100	do	129⅞
200	do s60	128
200	do b60	130⅛
50	do	129⅝
400	do	130⅛
100	do	130⅛
100	do 2d call	131⅛
400	Atlantic Mail	121
300	do	120⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co. b10	79⅜
300	do	79⅜
100	do	79⅞
100	do 2d call	79⅜
123	W. Fargo & Co	58
100	do	58⅛
400	do	58⅜
100	do	59
500	do	59⅛
100	do 2d call	58⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	114
100	do b30	114⅛
100	Erie R.	71⅛
300	Reading R.	95⅞
200	do	95⅞
100	do	96
20	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	80
367	Ill. Cen.	134
100	do	134⅛
1600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
87	Chi. & N.W. R.	58
600	Chic. & N.W. P.	67⅝
100	do	68
46	do 2d call	67
100	do	67⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol.	101⅞
900	Chic. & R. I.	96⅞
100	do	96⅞
15	Chic. B. & Q. R.	135
100	M. & St. P.	42
100	do	41⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	39
42	N. J. Cen. R.	119
25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	124⅛
30	Chic. & Alt.	121½
230	Pacific Mail	131⅛
100	do s30	130
100	do s10	131
500	do	131
100	Atlantic Mail	121
100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	79⅛
200	do	80
300	do	80⅛
100	do	80⅛
500	do	81
100	do	81⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅛
100	do	39⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	80
400	Cl. & Pitts.	83⅛
100	Chi. & N. W. R. b3	58⅛
500	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	67⅛
100	do b30	67⅛
400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102
100	Chic. & R.I. R.	95⅞
100	Mil. & St. Paul	42⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	62

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	62⅛
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st	81⅛
30	Bk. of Commerce	116⅛
100	Canton Co.	45
150	West U. Tel. b3	33⅛
100	do	33⅛
30	Am. Ex.	77
2	do	76⅝
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57
50	do	56⅝
200	do	56⅝
100	do b30	57

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & Mis. Cer.	26⅛
600	Wells Fargo Ex.	57
100	Pacific M.	128⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	113⅞
300	Erie R. b3	71⅝
100	Mer. U. Ex.	39
100	Mich. S. & N. I. c	80⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
100	Ill. Central R.	133
100	do	133⅛
1000	do	134
100	Chic. R. I. & P. c	96
200	Chi. & N.W. R.	58⅝
100	do	58⅝
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅛
100	do c	67⅛
100	do b3	67⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	26
10,000	do s3.	26
20	Am. Ex. Co.	76⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co.	79⅛
100	do	79
100	do c	79⅛
50	do	79⅛
200	U.S. Ex. Co.	79
20	Mer. U. Ex.	39
100	do	38⅝
20	do	38⅝
10	do	38⅝
10	do	38⅝
100	Quick. Min. Co.	15
100	do b30	15⅛
200	West U. Tel.	33⅛
100	do b10	33⅛
300	Pacific Mail	130⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. b3	113⅝
300	Erie R.	71⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R.	125
300	do	124⅝
600	Reading R.	95⅞
200	do b10	95⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. b30	42
700	P., F. W. & C. c	97⅛
20	M. So. & N. I. R.	80⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅛
200	do	133⅛
200	Cl. & T.	101⅛
100	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛
500	do b10	96⅛
100	do b3	96⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. R.	58⅛
200	do b10	58⅛
300	do b3	58⅛
200	Chic. & N.W. Pr.	67⅛
100	do b10	67⅛
100	do b3	67⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & Miss. C.	26⅛
5,000	do	26
10,000	do s10	26⅛
100	Canton Co.	45⅛
100	do b30	45⅛
50	Wells, Fargo & Co.	57
300	Amer. Ex.	81⅛
100	do	81⅛
30	U. S. Ex. Co.	79⅛
6	Amer. Ex.	77
200	W. U. Tel.	33⅛
100	do	33⅝
50	do	33⅛
100	do b3	33⅛
100	do	33⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅛
100	Quicksilver	15
100	do b30	15⅛
500	N. Y. Cent.	113⅝
10	do	113⅛
100	do b10	113⅛
100	Erie R. b3	71⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	61⅛
100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅝
100	do	134
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅛
100	Clev. & Tol. R. b3	101⅛
100	C., R. I. & P. b10	96
200	Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅛
200	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅛
100	do	67⅛

Monday, Dec. 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,528,140
Increase in Specie	1,073,780
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	976,221
Increase in Deposits	964,550
Decrease in Circulation	49,119

	Dec. 1, 1866.	Nov. 30, 1867.	Nov. 23, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	263,011,668	247,815,509	249,343,649
Gold and Gold Notes	14,957,007	16,572,890	15,499,110
Other L. Tend'r	61,485,458	52,098,132	51,121,911
Deposits	208,889,177	175,686,233	174,721,683
Circulation	31,393,849	34,080,792	34,129,911
In Sub-Tres'y	102,455,273	107,055,982	108,932,729

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.
On deposits	$174,720,000	$175,686,000
Circulation	34,130,000	34,080,000
Total	$208,850,000	$209,766,000
25 per cent. would be	$52,212,500	$52,441,250
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	66,620,000	68,671,000
Excess	$14,407,500	$16,229,750

The trade of the week past was again fair for the season in the Dry Goods line. In General Foreign Merchandise business was not only dull but confidence somewhat unsettled by the recent failures, as between the Importers of Sugars, Coffee, &c., and their Bankers here, through whom they obtain their London credits for employment in the East and West Indies and Brazil. In consequence of some irregularities or want of strict mercantile faith, several instances of severe loss fell upon the Bankers, where they supposed they still control the property on which the credits were issued. The practice of surrendering the shipping documents and Bonded Warehouse receipts is now made less liberal or confiding than heretofore, and until the business through the Custom-house in the withdrawal of merchandise adjusts itself to this change, there is necessarily some embarrassment and delay. To this difficulty we ascribe, in part, the lighter Customs Duties than usual paid into the Treasury for the last ten or twelve days. But aside from this, the current arrivals of both Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise are light, less than two and a half millions together last week, and only five and a half millions for the fortnight. No additional failures were noticed last week in the line of General Merchandise. A recently established Dry Goods house, for the City shopping trade, on Union-square, broke down before the expiration of its first 30 day engagements, and the Goods, in many cases, have been reclaimed or replevined.

The price of Gold declined 2½@3 ℘ cent. near the close of the week, on the explosion of the impeachment sensation upon which a Washington and New-York ring had bought heavily, and also upon the superabundance of the Cash Gold. The financial news from Washington is yet in abeyance. Nothing of a definite character is generally looked for this side the Christmas holidays, though it would be an acceptable surprise to the business public if prompt action should be taken in both Houses; nor is it expected that the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will change the present suspense, as his contraction views are already understood, while they are not likely to receive the immediate indorsement of either House of Congress. Meanwhile we report an improvement in our own Money Market to a condition of comparative ease.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,404,701, against the total entries of $2,927,680 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,484,083 against $3,466,611 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $337,195, against $636,571 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,475,234. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,232 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 4,469.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Nov. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	Aug.	23,732,790
February	25,494,290	Sept.	20,681,540
March	21,367,107	Oct.	18,075,697
April	25,361,583	Nov. 9	5,102,722
May	21,475,525	Nov. 16	3,649,482
June	20,478,305	Nov. 23	3,197,684
July	23,030,260	Nov. 30	2,404,701
Total since Jan. 1			$234,904,072
Against same date 1866			274,425,305
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,521,233

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Nov. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	August	12,857,353
February	15,452,506	September	12,002,449
March	20,475,226	October	17,481,221
April	17,863,596	Nov. 6	4,597,023
May	12,303,545	Nov. 13	1,663,445
June	15,103,120	Nov. 20	5,137,914
July	$14,068,861	Nov. 27	4,484,803
Total since Jan. 1			$170,939,709
Against same date 1866			174,565,322
Decrease since Jan. 1			$3,625,613
Gold, Nov. 30, 1867			137⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, Dec. 1, 1866			141⅛ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	Sept.	$2,201,959
February	2,124,161	October	1,182,031
March	1,891,141	Nov. 2	519,064
April	2,261,283	Nov. 9	298,112
May	9,043,154	Nov. 16	242,283
June	6,724,272	Nov. 23	346,075
July	13,519,894	Nov. 30	337,195
August	1,714,598		
Total since Jan. 1			$44,956,870
Against same date 1866			59,159,030
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,202,160

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	August	3,983,650
February	1,739,898	September	2,615,950
March	1,913,973	October	1,847,168
April	3,162,783	Nov. 1	516,857
May	1,194,879	Nov. 9	333,393
June	2,782,316	Nov. 20	187,638
July	$2,679,712		
Total since Jan. 1			$25,460,634
Against same date 1866			38,297,350
Decrease since Jan. 1			$12,806,716

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,632
March	12,198,080	March	2,830,526
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,634,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,040,113	June	1,237,682
July	9,794,406	July	11,306,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,068
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,882,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,936	November	16,969,514
Total	$111,510,400	Total	$60,432,595
To date, 1866	124,502,017	To date, 1866	46,957,971

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	140⅛@141@137⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛@108
Consolidated 5-20s	107¾@108
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105⅛@105⅜
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	101⅞@102⅛
New-York Central	113⅝@113⅞
New-York and Erie	71@71⅝
Rock Island	95⅞@96⅛
Michigan Southern	79⅛@80⅛
Hudson River	124⅛@125
Northwestern	57@58⅝
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96⅞@97⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82⅛@83⅛
Reading	96@95⅞
Northwestern Preferred	64⅝@67⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25⅝@26⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	102@102
Pacific Mail	120@117@133⅛@131⅛
Western Union Telegraph	32@34⅛@33⅝
St. Paul Preferred	61@63@61⅛

The Gold Room fairly broke down to 138 ℘ cent. Saturday, under an apparent anxiety to sell, and rumor says that the heavy *Bull* account of last week on the Impeachment sensation, has been closed out at a very considerable loss. Another report is that a leading and very bold and skillful operator, generally on the *Bull* side, is about to withdraw from the Room for a season on account of weak health and a visit to Havana. Aside from these rumors, the stock of Gold in Bank has further accumulated this week $1,073,000, raising the present total to $16,572,000, while the Customs demand for Gold is unusually light, about $250,000 ℘ day. The sales of Gold through the day were at 138⅞@⅛@⅜@⅛@138 ℘ cent., closing weak.

The Money market closed easy at 7 ℘ cent., with exceptions in favor of some of the heavy Brokers, who borrow on United States Stocks, at 6 ℘ cent. The Bank return of the week is esteemed favorable for continued ease. Besides gaining over a million in Gold, the Banks add $976,000 to their Greenbacks, while they have decreased their Loans $1,528,000, without any effort in this direction. The general Deposit line is up $964,000.

The Foreign Exchanges left off dull on the basis of 109⅛ ℘ cent. for 60-day (Standard Bankers') bills on London.

There was renewed animation on the Stock Exchange in the Miscellaneous Shares. Pacific Mail rose at one time to 133⅛ ℘ cent. between the Boards; sold at 131 at the Second regular Board, and subsequently at 129½ ℘ cent. The Express Shares of the Adams Company advanced to 81 ℘ cent. and Wells-Fargo to 59 ℘ cent., subsequently reacting to 56⅛ ℘ cent., and Merchants' Union was active between 40@38⅛@39⅛ ℘ cent. The Atlantic Mail, in sympathy with Pacific, rose to 121 ℘ cent. The *short* interest in Pacific is represented to have been very large on the Street up to Wednesday last, since when there has been something of a rush to cover part of these contracts, and to this cause, more than to any real or supposed increased value of the Stock from the settlement of the election contest, is ascribed the advance of over 10 ℘ cent. in two days.

In contrast with the Miscellaneous list, the New-York and Western Railways were generally dull, the business light and the fluctuations unimportant at all the Boards. The Northwest Stocks were the firmest, and Erie and New-York Central steady; Rock Island and Reading weak at the second Boards.

The business in the Public Funds was chiefly at the Treasury Office, where about $9,000,000 of the new 5-20s of 1867 were taken in exchange for 7.30 ℘ cents—this being the last day for conversion into Bonds with the January Gold Coupon included. After to-day the conversions will go on, allowing interest on the 7.30s up to the 1st of January, and exchanging the 5-20s with the January coupon off. The conversions for the whole week amount to about $24,500,000.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅛	102⅛	Missouris	95	95⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108	Northwest	58⅛	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref.	67⅛	58⅛
N. Y. Central	113⅝	113⅞	Rock Island	96	96⅛
Erie	71⅛	71⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Hudson	125⅛	125	W. U. Telegraph	33⅛	33⅛
Reading	96	96⅛	St. Paul Pref.	63	61⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅛	80⅛	Pacific Mail	128	13⅛
Pittsburgh	83⅛	83⅛	American Gold	138⅛	137⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	62⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867	141	5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	108
6 ℘ cent., 1868	138	5-20 cou., 1867	108
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	138	5-20 reg., 1867	107⅞
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881	112⅞	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	108⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	116
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅛	5 ℘ ct. reg., 1874	103⅛
5-20 cou., small, 1862	107⅞	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	End. coupon, 1874	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅛	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅞
5-20 coup., small	104⅛	10-40 cou., small, 1874	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7 3-10 3d series	105⅜
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is.	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1872	100	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1873	100	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	91
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	100	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	91
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1877	100	Tennessee new bds	62⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	53
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	52⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri 6s	95⅛
Illinois 6s c. '7 aft. 1870	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	83
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	95⅛
Illinois coupon l	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

The New-York Gold Exchange Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *eight ℘ cent.*:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	131
Manhattan	136	Nassau	104⅛
Mechanics'	120	Shoe and Leather	111
Union	114	Corn Exchange	121
Tradesmen's	133	St. Nicholas	102
National	108	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	108	Importers' & Trad's	120
State of New-York	105	Park	144
Commerce	116½	Central National	104
Mec. B. Association	108	First National	201
American Exchange	112⅛	Fourth National	105⅛
Chatham	140	Ninth National	101⅛
Hanover	109		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	65
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71
Buff..N.Y.&Erie. 1st '77	91	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100⅛	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., 1882	107⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	109	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	69	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	87
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	95	Cleve. & P. 3d M. cons.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Chi. & N.W. 1st M.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	79
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	64⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	77⅛		

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during November, was as follows:

Oct. 31, 1867—By Balance		$109,871,864 69
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$7,304,934 31	
On account of gold notes	7,129,420 00	
On account of internal revenue	286,513 91	
On account of three per cent. certificates	1,295,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department	97,427 52	
On account of transfers	11,086,922 40	
On account of patent fees	4,215 00	
On account of miscellaneous	54,270,542 34	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	15,796,186 30	
On account of Assay Office	195,492 66	
On account of interest acc'ts	17,507,536 00	115,773,910 54
Total		$225,645,775 23
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$87,407,665 49	
Post-office drafts	325,385 68	
Disbursing accounts	13,543,370 93	
Assay Office	261,821 23	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	16,969,514 04	
In currency	78,036 00	118,589,792 42
Balance		$107,055,982 81
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$89,973,424 39	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts	12,821,069 01	
Balance to Cr. Assay office	2,450,917 15	
Balance to Cr. interest	1,810,572 26	107,055,982 81
Receipts for customs in the month of November, 1867		$7,304,934 31
Receipts of customs in the month of November, 1866		8,087,584 28
Decrease in November, 1867		$782,649 97

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1867:

Deposits of Gold		$584,000 00
Foreign Coins	$3,000	
Foreign Bullion	12,000	
United States Bullion	569,000	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		41,000 00
Foreign Coins	14,700	
Foreign Bullion	9,000	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	7,000	
United States Bullion (old coins)		
United States Bullion (Colorado)	800	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	500	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	9,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$310,000	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	315,000	$625,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$636,221 83
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		275,657 24

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $11,374,544 03; total payments, $15,038,671 91; total balance, $107,055,982 81; the receipts include for Customs, $247,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $334,000.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-street, report increased activity in Central Pacific Railroad Securities. The merits and advantages of these first mortgage 6 ℘ cent. gold bonds will be found set forth at length in our advertising columns.

It is understood on the Street that the compromise between the Atlantic Mail party who recently sought to revolutionize the Pacific Mail Board and the old members of that Board, (except Mr. Francis Skiddy and Mr. Grinnell,) is conclusive, and that the deferred election will be held, according to adjournment, on Monday week, Dec. 16. In the meantime, as all opposition is thus quieted, the present Pacific Mail Managers will probably favor their Stockholders with a full statement of the affairs and condition of the Company.

The Stock Exchange firm of Willard & Struthers was dissolved on the 30th ult., and Mr. E. K. Willard continues the business at No. 36 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.		Barley, bushels	56,824
Flour, bbls.	6,068	Malt, bushels	
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	30,531
Cornmeal, bbls.	132	Pork, bbls.	647
Cornmeal, bags	730	Cut Meats, pkgs.	846
Wheat, bushels	157,762	Lard, pkgs.	198
Corn, bushels	81,285	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,959
Rye, bushels	13,824	Whisky, bbls.	76
Oats, bushels	107,546	Petroleum, bbls.	3,214

ASHES—Continues dull and heavy at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet generally, and prices have favored buyers. Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed, lower and irregular again to-day. The demand has been almost exclusively for the low grades for export. Spinners have been buying very sparingly, while speculators have been comparatively idle. The aggregate sales were 3,500 bales, including 3,100 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators, against receipts of 3,020 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	13¾	14	14⅛@—
Good Ordinary	14¾	15	15⅛@15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛	15½	15¾@15⅞
Middling	15¾	16	16⅞@17
Good Middling	17	17	18 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,232
Receipts last week	22,790
Receipts preceding week	18,410
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	138,285
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	596,685
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,868
Exports since Sept. 1	74,319
Exports since Jan. 1	391,957
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	393,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	141,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	210,000

The following table, from the circular of Messrs. Cornwell & Zerega, will show the course of prices of Cotton in this market, week ending last evening:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Days of the Week.	Ordinary	Good Ordinary	Low Middling	Middling	Good Middling
	UPLAND, MOBILE AND FLORIDA.				
Saturday	15½	16⅛@16⅜	17 @17⅛	17⅛@17⅝	18⅛
Monday	15	16 @16⅛	16⅛@16⅜	17 @17⅛	18
Tuesday	15	15⅛@16	16⅛@16⅝	16⅞@17	18
Wednesday	15	15⅞@16	16⅛@16⅝	16⅞@17	18
Thursday		@	@	@	
Friday	14⅛	15 @15⅛	15⅛@15⅛	16 @16⅛	17⅛
	NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS.				
Saturday	16	17 @17⅛	17⅛@17⅜	18 @18⅛	19
Monday	15⅛	16⅝@17	17⅛@17⅛	18 @18	18⅛
Tuesday	15⅛	16⅛@16⅝	16⅞@17	17⅛@17⅛	18⅛
Wednesday	15⅛	16⅛@16⅝	16⅞@17	17⅛@17⅝	18⅛
Thursday		@	@	@	
Friday	15	15⅝@15¾	16⅛@16⅝	17 @17⅛	18⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of extra State Flour continue in very light supply and fair request at firm prices. Most other kinds are quite dull, and quoted irregularly off 10c.@20c. ℘ lb., chiefly in the instance of medium grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$8 90; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9@$9 60; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 70@$10 20; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 15 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 90@$8 90
Extra State	9 00@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00@10 20
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 25@10 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 20@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 30@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., at $9 35@$15 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 300 bbls. and sacks at $11 @$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 90@$4 25, as extremes, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more liberal supply, but has been in very limited demand, and quoted lower and irregular. Fair No. 1 Spring was offered at $2 27@$2 28; fair mixed Nos. 1 and 2 do. at $2 25; and very good No. 2 at $2 23, without finding buyers. Sales were confined to small lots of White at $2 90@$2 95 for Michigan and Genesee, ℘ bushel. The less favorable foreign news checked the export inquiry. Corn has been heavy and drooping. Shippers have been less disposed to operate in view of the advance accounts from Liverpool. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels, at $1 32½@$1 35½ for mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 30 for new do.; $1 22@$1 25 for new Yellow Jersey, ℘ bushel. Rye has been firm and in fair demand. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels at $1 67 for Canada, in bond, and $1 68@$1 70 for Western, ℘ bushel. Barley has been held more firmly but has been inactive. Of Barley Malt, 5,500 bushels were sold, partly at $1 58 ℘ bushel. Oats opened rather briskly and buoyantly, but closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Western sold at 79c. @80½c., in store and afloat, ℘ bushel; aggregate sales, 37,500 bushels.

HAY—North River has been in moderate demand and steady at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day at former prices, including American, at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℘ lb. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ℘ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@60c. ℘ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 55c.@65c. ℘ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ℘ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ℘ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c.; Bavarians, 60c.@65c. ℘ lb. The week's business, Mr. Emmet Wells notices thus: "The transactions of this week have been on a rather limited scale, owing to the suspension of business on Thanksgiving Day and the unfavorable weather. Our quotations on low grades may be considered nominal, there being no demand at present for anything except choice qualities, sales of which have been made at 60c.@65c., first hands, on credit of 30 and 60 days. Some extra fine lots of Wisconsins are being held for higher figures; but under the present stringency in money matters, and the general depression of trade, buyers are very reluctant to submit to these high prices, and confine their purchases to the immediate wants of their customers. The imports of foreign Hops into this port is beginning to show its effects upon the trade. Next to Wisconsins and choice State, Bavarians meet with the most favor. The imports into New-York during the past three months are 1,381 bales, (equal to about 2,500 bales reduced to the size of American bales,) while the total imports of last year were only 1,542 bales. Most of the foreign Hops, received thus far this season, were contracted for in August last by a company of local brewers, while the balance was shipped here on consignment, on owners' account, to be sold on commission. We think it will be some time yet before our stock becomes so much reduced as to compel dealers to order foreign Hops. Imports into New-York, for week ending Nov. 27, 342 bales. The London *Brewers' Journal* of Nov. 15, says: 'The present season's dullness is unprecedented in the annals of the Hop trade. It was anticipated that the short crop here, and the only average crops abroad, would have had the effect of advancing prices considerably. Present prices, and the tendency of the market do not realize the anticipated hopes of growers and the trade in the Borough. The fact is, the brewers have beaten the holders by only buying sufficient for their actual immediate requirements, which are limited, owing to the general quietness of trade throughout the country. Another feature in favor of low prices is the very large arrivals of foreign Hops, and the paucity of transactions in the markets abroad.'" The same *Journal* says the imports of Hops into London, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 9, this year, are 49,605 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 37,063: sales, 47,600; the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 16,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼@29 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 22 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Corrientes, 22@23¼ lbs., private terms; 17,500 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20@21½ lbs., 18½c.@18¾c., gold, usual selection; 2,400 Central American, 18@22 lbs., 15c.@15½c., gold, as they run; 1,100 Porto Cabello, 25 lbs., private terms; 500 Texas, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet Salted California, to arrive, 48 lbs., at 10½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Wet Salted Para, 40 lbs., private terms; 5,000 City Slaughter, 50@70 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 152,100, (same time last year 85,200—year before, 246,800,) and 148 bales, as follows: 120,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 6,000 Rio Grande, 2,000 California, 5,000 Orinoco, 2,000 Central American, 900 West India, 7,000 Texas and Southern, 3,200 Dry and Salted Para and Maranham, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, and 148 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week Messrs. Weizel & Weidenmeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The sales of the week were about equal to receipts. Holders of choice parcels do not press sales, and readily obtain full prices for moderate quantities; in common grade leather considerable has been done at our inside rates. Manufacturers are operating with much caution. *Oak Sole*—The look of the market remains as last reported. For Crop Leather the demand has been active, and the stock is being gradually reduced. *Upper in Rough*—Choice parcels of light find ready takers, middle and heavy continue quiet. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 39,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 55c.@57c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 95@$7 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 32½@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request and heavy at 16½c.@17c. for Crude; 10¾c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk, 23c.@26c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44@46c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very moderately inquired for to-day at rather firmer but irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 85@$21, closing at $20 95, regular; $21 12; for small lots of do.; $19 50@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, sellers' option, at $22 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ℘ lb.; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet and about steady; sales 325 boxes, including City Cumberland Cut part at 11c.; City Long Clear at 12½c., and Western Short Rib, January delivery, on private terms. Lard is dull and rather heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 8⅜c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited request; sales 150 tcs., including Prime Mess part at $32 50 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $25 50@$28 50 for poor to choice; sales 200 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	38 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	40 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
Canada	25 @33
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, tancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb.	8 @11

SKINS—Deer have been more active, but quoted lower. Sales have been reported of 100,000 lbs. within the average range: Honduras, 45c.; San Juan, 35c.@38c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42½c.; Chagres, 39c.@42c.; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 47½c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been quiet and nominal in price.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand, since our last, at essentially unaltered prices. Sales since our last 265 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 140 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in slack request at from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 62,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@12½c.; 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Small sales have been made at 30c. in bond ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,200 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sail, and ½d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb; 16,00 barrels Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. ℘ bushel; 100 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 625 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, per steamer, at 50s., ℘ ton; 505 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 32s. 6d. ℘ hhd. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Grain at 6s. 7½d. ℘ quarter to the United Kingdom or the Continent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, also hairdressing; would wait on an invalid lady; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women (sisters.) who wish to live together; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands all kinds of family sewing, shirts; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; wishes to go out by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; has good City reference; call or address two days, No. 210 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting in the neatest style; or as chambermaid; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning and under clothes; has the most respectable City and country references. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can obtain good City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 173 Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly respectable and perfectly competent person, who can cut and fit children's dresses, and can furnish the most satisfactory City reference for honesty and capability; can take charge of a baby from infancy. Call or address H. S., No. 395 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, without incumbrance, as nurse to an invalid lady and do sewing; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given. Can be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. or address No. 334 East 33d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron; is a first-rate cook and a beautiful laundress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply in the office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.—We are now prepared to supply all of our customers and others with good servants; country and City; also, a number of English, American, Scotch, German, French, &c.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION by a cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and waitress, City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A very respectable Protestant woman; she is a competent woman, and also a good cook and baker, &c.; good references; country or City, anywhere in the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIVATE family a situation by a first-class meat and pastry cook; would take the place of laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 434 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as cook in a private boarding-house or a small hotel; can compete with any man in all kinds of meats and soups, game and every kind of pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at GINTY'S Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman, a situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, or can take the place of a chambermaid and waitress; wages $10. Apply at the office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a few more ladies' work, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing in general, and assist with dressmaking. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front, near 9th-av., one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of City references. Apply at the old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of finery thoroughly; understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant German girl as nurse and to do sewing, or as chambermaid; understands hairdressing perfectly; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing. Apply on Monday or Tuesday at her present employers, No. 49 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly, and is well recommended by former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; is perfectly competent and well recommended by former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 258 Madison-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and would wait on a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 30 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly—soups, jellies, pastry and larding; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go out by the day; would like to go South. Apply at No. 101 (new number,) East 10th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country or a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EIGHTEEN years' experience, a situation as monthly nurse or to attend an invalid; best of references. Address MONTHLY NURSE, No. 115 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF EXPERIENCE desires a reengagement as housekeeper; can give the best of City references. Address E. M. E., Box No. 1,353 New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a first-class laundress and fluter. Apply to her present employer, at No. 22 West 22d-st., with whom she has lived four years.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY—Private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, and large establishments please notice they can be supplied with first class help in each and every department of household work, with American, English, Welsh, French, Scotch, German, Irish. Protestants and others; all have good reference and will be found willing and obliging; will work for the interests of their employers; good situations more of an object than high wages. Employers can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment office, No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 330 4TH-AV., CORNER of 25th-st., may be found a large number of first-class servants: such as ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, waitresses, laundresses and girls for general housework, both Protestants and Catholics, for City and country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH waiter and indoor servant by a very experienced and trustworthy colored young man; is of very neat appearance, intelligent and willing to do anything that is to be done around a gentleman's house. Wages not so much an object as a good home; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable, steady man, who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. H., No. 697 6th-av., corner of 40th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY sober man a situation as coachman or coachman and groom, or groom; country or City; fully understands the business; has the best City references; two and six years in his last places. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a man with 25 years' experience; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; will give four years' City reference from last employers. Address T. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man, (a Protestant,) who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce undoubted testimonials from his last place. Address T. H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address for two days at No. 127 East 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman; one who understands his business; he has the best of City reference. Address W. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references. Call or address J. R., No. 5 East 13th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, a German, as coachman or gardener; his wife also as cook or chambermaid; the best of reference. Call at No. 355½ Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, A situation as gardener; knows his business in all its branches. Address M. M. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, New-York.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, (PROTESTANT,) to go to a clergyman's family in the country where there are two other servants; wages $12; City references required. Call at house in Henry-st., opposite 3d-place, Brooklyn, Monday, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 OR 16 years of age, to attend a ticket office and make himself useful; about $5 per week will be paid; must have satisfactory reference as to honesty, &c. Address N., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A RETAIL store to keep books; references good; expectations small. Apply at No. 780 3d-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER. Apply at No. 175 2d-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY 534 Broadway, office No. 5, after 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mount Sinai Hospital,
Nos. 138 and 140 West 28th-st.,
New-York, Nov. 11, 1867.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN the Committee Room of the Congregation, Temple Emanuel, No. 112 East 12th-st., on the 8th day of December next, for three directors as class No. 2, to serve for four years, from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, Jos. Fatman and Jonas Heller; also, for one director in class No. 4, to serve for two years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Rev. Ansel Leo; and also for one director in class No. 1, to serve for three years from the 16th day of January next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Seligman, whose term of office will expire on that day.

The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.

By order of the Board,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES improve and preserve the sight. Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER, Optician.

PERSONAL.

IF MIKE HURLEY, WHO LEFT BANTREL sixteen years ago for Baltimore, or any one who knows of his whereabouts, will send his address to JOHN HAGGERTY, No. 51 Park-st., they will greatly oblige his sister, who is looking for him.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 127 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Characters by Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Signora A. Ronconi, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Testa, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. Georgio Ronconi.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
A LEGEND OF NORWOOD. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Vills, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
CINDERELLA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
SOIREE DANSANTE.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ. The following artists will assist: Mme. Rotter, Mme. Eliza Lumley, Mlle. Alide Topp, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. Fred. Steins.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In an address to the French Senate, Saturday, Minister Moustier stated that the French troops would be soon withdrawn from the Roman territory, as their presence was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European Congress was to remove this distrust.

Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed European Conference. Her decision will depend upon Napoleon's reply to a demand for explanations which has just been addressed to the French Government.

Mount Vesuvius is now reported to be in a magnificent state of eruption.

The obsequies of the executed Fenians were celebrated with great solemnity by the Irish inhabitants of Manchester yesterday. A funeral procession passed through the streets and a meeting was held. The demonstration, though imposing, was, however, inferior to that which occurred in Cork, where fully 20,000 persons, including over 1,500 women, followed for some distance a lofty catafalque drawn by six horses.

The proposed increase to the British income tax intended to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war, was passed to the second reading in the House of Commons Saturday.

Some of the particulars of the contract with the Cunard Steamship Line, for carrying the British mails, have been made public. The Line is to receive £80,000 sterling for weekly service between Liverpool and New-York for one year.

The Prussian Government has signed a new contract with the Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company for regular mail service from Hamburg and Bremen to New-York. Many additional facilities will be afforded the public, and especial provision is made for the transmission of samples of merchandise by mail.

A meeting of American citizens was held in Berlin Friday. American politics and finances were discussed, and the policy of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was violently denounced.

In the Austrian Reichsrath, Friday, a draft for a new Constitution was adopted after a strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

GENERAL.

Richard Bradley, aged 81 years, a jeweler in Hartford, Conn., unmarried, and a quiet, inoffensive man, was murdered on the evening of the 28th inst., by an English thief named John Brooks and a colored man named Alexander Henry, who broke into his store and robbed it of a few articles of cheap jewelry, knocking the owner down and gagging him with a handkerchief. Both the villains were arrested. Immediately after the arrest, the officers entered the store and, though but a few minutes had elapsed, Mr. Bradley was dead of suffocation.

The Canal Commissioners have declared their intention to close the State canals on the 10th inst. Dispatches from the western part of the State represent, however, that the weather was exceedingly cold Saturday night, and that the canals would probably be closed before that date by freezing.

News from Paraguay *via* London sets forth that the Allied cavalry had made an attack on the Paraguayan forces and won a complete victory. The Brazilian reports of the affair say that Lopez lost 1,000 men killed, while 200 of his men were taken prisoners. The loss of the Allies was only 80 killed.

Orrin Phillips, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Davis, Samuel Johnson and a fifth man, all belonging to the crew of the *Owego*, were yesterday drowned at Dunkirk, N. Y.

The funeral of Ex-Chancellor Walworth will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at Saratoga.

LOCAL.

Rev. Newman Hall lectured in Brooklyn Saturday night, and preached yesterday afternoon in Dr. Cuyler's Church, corner Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-street. Last evening he preached at the Broadway Tabernacle. It was his last Sabbath service in this country and the church was crowded.

The Calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday presented 37 cases for trial. Twenty-three of these were charges of petty larceny, nine of assault and battery, two of malicious mischief, two of disorderly house keeping, and one of violation of the Health Laws.

Geo. M. Dursenbury, a clerk in the Post-office Department, was arrested on Friday for embezzling letters. He was arrested by Officer Walling, to whom he confessed his guilt. Commissioner Osborn held the accused to bail in the sum of $10,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Chapel in Sixty-first-street, near Third-avenue, which had been closed for repairs, was re-opened yesterday with appropriate services. Addresses were made by Bishop Janes and others.

George Flor and Michael Kelly, engaged in blasting rocks at Union Hill, N. J., were seriously injured, Saturday afternoon, by the sudden explosion of some powder.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Nov. 30 was 362, being a decrease of 20 as compared with that of the previous week.

The December term in the Courts commences to-day. The Calendar in most of them is unusually long.

John Dolan was arrested late Saturday night, in Jersey City, charged with threatening to shoot Chas. A. Latourette.

Produce and merchandise were generally dull and heavy on Saturday. Cotton was again lower, on a moderate trade, chiefly for export. Flour irregular. Wheat unsalable. Corn a trifle cheaper. Provisions closed in favor of buyers. Groceries drooping. Freights less active.

The Impeachment Folly.

We trust the assurances that the impeachment project is dead in Congress, are well founded. The country will rejoice at the summary dismissal of this wild scheme of partisan and personal malice. It had its origin in no calm, considerate regard for the public honor or safety; in no distinct and settled conviction of justice and public policy; but in the determination of a reckless faction, intent only on the accomplishment of factious ends. Wendell Phillips justly boasts, in a late number of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, that he was the author of the impeachment project; and he demanded it at the outset, on the ground that the President was "an obstacle" to the designs of the extremists, "which must be got rid of." It was to "get rid of an obstacle"—not to vindicate the justice or the honor of the nation—that the ultraists resolved on impeachment.

While the mass of the people never sympathized with the motive, they were deceived in regard to it and apparently acquiesced in the scheme. They were misled by the overwhelming flood of denunciation and abuse by which the President was assailed. The history of our country shows nothing to compare with it. The reckless bitterness of party strife is always sharp enough with us, and we have had instances in which the betrayal of party confidence has subjected individuals to special obloquy. But for ferocity and malignity, we have never had anything which could compare with the crusade of the last two years against President Johnson. The party in Congress seems to have resolved itself into an organized bureau of defamation and calumny,—each member vying with every other in the variety and enormity of the crimes he could lay to the President's charge, and in the unmeasured vehemence and force of the language in which his accusations were clothed. The President was openly accused, by these representatives of the people, in the high council-chamber of the nation, with personal drunkenness, profligacy and venality of the most shocking character; with bribery, robbery and betrayal of the public trusts; with conspiracy against the peace, rights and liberties of the nation; with having organized and stimulated mobs and riots in Memphis and New-Orleans, for the purpose of again embroiling the nation in civil war; with having conspired with the conquered rebels of the South to reverse the victory achieved by the Union arms, and with every other crime, official and personal, civil, political and private, which ingenuity could invent or the base imaginations of virulent and relentless enemies could conceive. Naturally enough, these accusations from such high quarters, made with so much of clamorous confidence, and countenanced by the maladroit conduct of the President himself, commanded to a very great extent the credence and respect of the public; and it is scarcely surprising that a committee of inquiry should have been ordered with the very wide and hearty approval of the public.

This inquiry was put into the hands of the very men who had been most vehement in their accusations. They had unchecked control of all the machinery by which the truth of their charges was to be established. They called whatever witnesses they liked, asked whatever questions they liked, and shaped the whole inquisition, in all particulars, to suit themselves. The record shows that they were quite as remorseless and unscrupulous in their efforts to prove their charges as they had been in making them. No testimony which promised support came amiss. No character was too vile or too notorious to be used in their hands against the President. Shameless bawds, acknowledged pimps and spies, confessed and convicted perjurers, were summoned to the witness-box and invited to share in the great political hunt. Leading questions were asked, the vaguest hearsay was admitted as evidence, and every rule and requirement which the lowest criminal court in the land would scrupulously enforce for the protection of the meanest wretch accused of crime, were thrown aside and utterly disregarded in this investigation. The party Press was kept unceasingly at work during all this time, in keeping the public mind in a state of rancorous excitement and in sharpening the public appetite for revenge. And the leading Radicals in Congress, feeling very justly that *they* were on trial in this matter quite as much as the President, followed up the crusade they had set on foot, with unceasing assiduity by speeches, letters and every other mode of influence at their command.

The result is at last before the country. A majority of the Committee has been induced, by means of which the country would be very glad to have more satisfactory information, to report in favor of impeachment. But the evidence on which this report professes to be based has gone out with it;—and we are not surprised by the assurances which reach us from every quarter, that the feeling produced throughout the whole country is one of utter disgust and revulsion. The empty, shallow, baseless nature of the whole crusade stands revealed. The portentous charges against the President,—the accusations which were expected to overwhelm him with the wrath of an aroused nation, turn out to be nothing more than the howling clamors of partisan hate. Of proof of the charges preferred, there is absolutely none. Of all the allegations against the President,—in matters either of political design or of personal conduct,—there is not one that is not either scattered to the winds, or infinitely weakened by the very evidence adduced to sustain it.

We regard the President as beyond the reach of political redemption. His own errors of judgment, temper and conduct have rendered it quite impossible for any political party ever to espouse his cause, and his public life will probably close with his present term of office. But both personally and officially he will profit greatly by the investigation, relentless and pitiless as it has been, which his malignant enemies have made into his character and conduct. And all the country now asks at the hands of Congress is that it will bury this whole offensive and pestilent proceeding, as speedily as possible, out of the public sight.

Specie Payments—How May They be Reached?

We have no more faith in "short and easy ways to specie payments" than in sure roads to riches or royal roads to learning. All of them savor of quackery.

And yet many who certainly cannot be termed charlatans are laboriously attempting to prove that we have but to will the resumption of specie payments to obtain it. The Chamber of Commerce has given to this fallacy the seal of its sanction. Mr. Secretary McCulloch lends it his approval. Mr. Broomall has introduced to the House a bill which assumes that the Treasury has the matter at its command. And Senator Morrill gravely proposes by an enactment to attain the desired end not later than the 14th of July, 1869. All these authorities might as reasonably, and with quite as much likelihood of success, enact the prosperity of trade from this day, henceforth and forever. Mere legislation would be as available in one case as in the other.

The question is one of ability, not simply of will. Declaring that specie payments shall be resumed is one thing, maintaining specie payments after they have been nominally resumed is another and a totally different thing. Mr. Greeley would have the currency put on a gold basis instantly, while Mr. Morrill obligingly defers the period nineteen or twenty months longer; but can either guarantee a continuance of this basis if it be adopted? Nothing is more easy than to decree that a paper dollar shall be as good as a gold dollar, but what enactment or Treasury order would induce the people to treat the two as equal in value unless they were convinced that the Treasury could on demand exchange one for the other? When the Treasury is in a condition to do that, we shall have specie payments; until it is, any attempt to precipitate resumption would end in bankruptcy. The people would judge the Treasury as they judged the banks in ante-war times, and would give or withhold confidence according to the strength or weakness of the specie reserve. Measured by any recognized standard of banking safety the Treasury is not—and for some time to come is not likely to be—rich enough in specie to proclaim itself ready for hard cash payments. This is true in regard to greenbacks alone; it is especially true when the gold-bearing bonds held abroad are taken into the account. For the ability to accumulate gold is contingent upon the exportation of bonds to Europe, and this again is contingent on circumstances wholly beyond our control. Financial anxieties or difficulties there might at any moment force millions back upon our market, and the speculators who hold large amounts would be tempted to realize the difference between the past price in gold and the price obtainable with greenbacks at par.

An essential condition of resumption, then, is the steady accumulation of gold in the Treasury. A reserve must be held there corresponding in amount to the amount of greenbacks in circulation, or acts of Congress and orders of the Secretary will be in vain. To acquire this a change is necessary in the policy of the Treasury, and we must, moreover, discard the "short and easy ways" which some of our lawgivers propose to travel. The Secretary has acted on the theory that the gold which comes into his hands should be used as a grand regulator of the market; he retaining discretionary power to sell gold when he deems it expedient to counteract the plans of speculators. Another proposition is to employ surplus gold in redeeming Five-twenty bonds. And Mr. Morrill's bill contemplates the periodical sale of Treasury coin when in excess of a small reserve.

The failure of this policy in the future may be predicated on its failure in the past. Mr. McCulloch has unquestionably succeeded now and then in frustrating the gold gamblers, but that neither the Treasury sale nor the contraction of currency has helped us materially in the direction of resumption, is proved by the fact that gold to-day stands where it stood twelve months ago. The market value of the greenback has not been increased a solitary fraction. The Secretary is reported to say, in effect, that "the speculators would to-morrow buy up all the gold he could offer, and could then easily control the market, and make the premium higher than ever it has been." The remark is intended to justify Treasury efforts to restrain speculation in coin by using the Government reserve from time to time as a regulator, and always as a menace. But, in truth, does it not rather show the futility of a policy which aims at hastening resumption, but contributes nothing practical toward it? For if the removal of the Treasury check would be followed by a rise in the premium, is it not clear that the present price is artificially low, and that some other course should be adopted if we would really qualify the Treasury for resumption?

If we would prepare for specie payments we must abandon a policy which drains the Treasury of gold for any purpose other than necessary disbursements; adopting instead a policy which looks to the greatest possible accumulation of gold as the only guarantee of financial strength. Mr. Morrill catches a glimmering of this necessity when, with something like inconsistency, he proposes to require the National Banks, in certain circumstances, to hold in coin interest received on Government bonds. He and those who think with him fail to see that the principle which applies to banks, as a test of financial strength, is equally applicable to the national Treasury. The accumulation of gold is to both a necessity as a condition of public confidence. Had the large reserves of the past year remained untouched, we should have been much nearer specie payments than we are. And we shall not be nearer until sales of Treasury gold be forbidden in advance of the period of resumption. The gradual acquisition of gold by the Treasury with a view to this result will operate as a more potent check upon the gamblers of the market than any other process; because it will indicate an approach to resumption, every step in the direction of which tends to reduce the premium.

Nor should we ignore considerations of a more problematical nature. The neglect of accumulation now or in the past can be excused only on the hypothesis that the Treasury may at any time acquire an increasing reserve. But this assumes too much. The Customs' receipts are the source of the Treasury supply, and these are contingent upon a certain activity in the import trade of the country. Now, the decline of Customs' receipts is at least possible; estimated in the light of trade generally, it is even probable; and what would then be our condition under the policy which Mr. Morrill would perpetuate? The Treasury would be compelled to leave the gold market to the mercy of the gamblers, and at the same time would be deprived of all power to prepare for specie payments. Under this aspect of the case, the resumption which we are told may be reached by a "short and easy way," whenever we choose to take it, would be deferred indefinitely.

The wiser plan seems to be that which seeks to operate upon the finances by affording relief to the industry and commerce of the country—rejecting inflation on one hand and refusing to continue contraction on the other, and which prepares for resumption by husbanding in the Treasury vaults every surplus coin.

The Mayoralty Election.

As our readers are aware, we have looked upon the contest for Mayor as lying solely between Wood and Hoffman. Judging from the vote cast at the State election last month, it did not seem to us possible that the Republicans, who then had but 25,000, could possibly elect their candidate against 42,000 cast for *each* wing of the Democratic Party. With this view of the canvass, and holding it to be the duty of every citizen who had any interest in the conduct of City affairs and any regard for the reputation and honor of the City, to prevent by the most effective means the election of Fernando Wood, we suggested that voting for Hoffman was the most direct, if not the only way by which this could be accomplished.

The Republicans, who afterward put Mr. Darling in nomination, do not concede the justice of this view. They insist that Mr. Darling's chance of an election is by no means so hopeless as we have considered it, and they send us the following statement of their reasons for so believing:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The total Republican vote for Congress last Fall was 37,000—in addition to which there must have been some 2,000 Republican votes cast for Stewart in the Sixth District. The registered vote last election not polled was 17,000, of which at least 12,000 were Republican, which, added to the 26,000 which were polled by Republicans last election, about represent the Republican vote last Fall for Congress. This number (37,000) is just one-third of the whole number of votes polled last election. We claim that Mr. Darling can now poll one-third of the whole votes cast, be they more or less, and of the number to be added to the registry the Republican Party will receive the same proportion. The Democratic vote being divided between Wood and Hoffman would give Mr. Darling an equal chance with either, provided they run anywhere near equal. But the general impression being that Mr. Hoffman will lead Mr. Wood, which would place Mr. Darling second in the contest and make the real issue between Hoffman and Darling, therefore the votes of all Republicans diverted from Mr. Darling in favor of Mr. Hoffman only tend to defeat Mr. Darling and elect Mr. Hoffman, thus showing that these votes cast for Hoffman have no direct influence upon the position of Wood in the contest.

It is everywhere admitted that Mr. Darling, from his unobjectionable record and his popularity with the working classes of the people, will receive a large number of Democratic votes, which will diminish the vote of the two opposing candidates, and, in addition, our German Republicans who were alienated from us the last election, on account of the Excise Law, an issue not involved in this contest, will be thrown solidly for Mr. Darling. It will thus be seen that with a united and vigorous effort on the part of the whole Republican Party and the Press, that Mr. Darling's election can be made a certainty.

The German Press also recognize this position. There is also a widespread defection in the Tammany organization, owing to the opposition of the rank and file to the Ring and close corporation management of the leaders. These men being hostile to Wood will either vote for Mr. Darling, or not vote at all, and for these reasons the withdrawal of Mr. Anthon, instead of diminishing Mr. Darling's chances, tends to improve them. Therefore, we feel justified, in view of the importance of securing a reform in our municipal affairs, to yield a willing and cordial support to Mr. Darling, whose prospects seem to brighten daily."

We submit the above to the consideration of our readers, who are quite as able to judge of the reasonableness of its estimates as we are. We confess that it does not change our own opinion of the probable results of the canvass in any essential particular; but we shall be very glad to have our expectations disappointed by the result. Nothing, certainly, would give us greater satisfaction than the election of Mr. Darling;—but we are not willing to do or say anything which can by any possibility aid in the election of Wood. We should regard his success in this canvass, in view of his past record, personal and political,—of his well-known course during the war and of his notorious character, as the heaviest disgrace yet inflicted upon the City of New-York. There are but two classes of people who could possibly find reason to rejoice over it,—the criminal portion of our own population and the persistent rebels of the South.

The Cotton Tax—Advantages of its Immediate Removal.

The only plausible reasons urged for the continuance of the cotton tax are, first, that it is necessary to aid in paying the expenses of the Government, and, second, that it is the best mode of compelling the South to contribute something toward canceling the national debt. Neither of these reasons possesses any great weight under present circumstances. The whole income derived from this source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was the comparatively insignificant sum of $23,769,000. Certainly five times this amount can be spared from the national revenue next year without the least injury to the public credit, or the slightest inconvenience to the Treasury Department. Its removal, instead of being a loss, will probably enable the South to contribute thirty or forty millions next year through indirect taxes. Increased exports of cotton will be followed by increased imports of foreign productions and increased receipts from customs. Hence the cotton tax is not only unnecessary; it is destructive in some degree of our foreign commerce. It tends more perhaps than any other tax to stop up one of the most prolific sources of wealth. It crushes one of the best seeds of our industry. Its continuance, instead of compelling the South to contribute toward the reduction of our debt, actually prevents thousands of poor planters from paying anything into the National Treasury. It falls heaviest upon the poorest. Indeed, it may be called a starvation tax, for it snatches from the negro the means of obtaining food and clothing at the very time when he most needs the necessaries of life. It is nothing more or less than a punishment inflicted upon the South, but the scourge falls chiefly on the innocent millions of the colored population, and it reacts with destructive effect upon the industry of the whole country. It is a needless curse that cleaves to every yard of cotton goods in the United States.

A correct estimate of the mischievous character of this tax may be the best stimulus toward its immediate repeal. But the present is not the time to waste words in discussing its injustice. Upon that point, public opinion has been expressed already so forcibly that there can be no good excuse for hesitation. It may, indeed, be urged with some show of plausibility, that this tax should be considered in connection with other financial burdens that are alleged to be no less oppressive to industry. Perhaps an effort may be made to delay the consideration of the cotton tax removal bill which, it is said, will be introduced into Congress on Monday or Tuesday, until after Secretary McCulloch's annual report is published, and until after the finance system for next year has been considered as a whole. The strongest objection to this course is the injury inflicted by delay upon the cotton trade and the country generally. Already the agitation of this subject has seriously affected the South. While merchants and financiers and politicians are wrangling over the best methods of repeal, planters are holding on to their cotton, receipts at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans are falling off daily, and unless something definite is done at once, the trade may soon be brought to a standstill. Delay by Congress produces stagnation; and stagnation is at present more injurious than the destruction of ten thousand bales. Already we hear of negro mobs invading Southern cities and demanding bread. They refused work. Idleness has become with them a chronic disease. Surely this malady has reached its worst when bread riots occur in the prolific South; and it is not wise to delay unnecessarily for a single day the only means of effecting a cure. Immediate repeal of the Cotton tax seems to be necessary to the maintenance of peace and to the preservation of the framework of society in some districts of the South. Its removal will convert idleness and poverty into industry and wealth; will breathe new life throughout the greater portion of the South; will give strength to rebuild its ruined cities and will send a rich stream of blessings over the North. There is nothing to be gained by delay except, perhaps, a reputation, greatly needed, for coolness and caution among our representatives, while the advantages to be obtained by prompt repeal are obvious and national in their magnitude.

The total value of the cotton now in the South—estimating the quantity at two and a half millions of bales, and the selling price at only ten cents per pound—is one hundred millions of dollars. Should this vast wealth be locked up in the midst of a half starving population by the delay of Congress in repealing the Cotton tax?

MINOR TOPICS.

It is doubtless with an inexpressible sense of security that the country reflects there will be no interval to-day between the old and the new sessions of Congress. This security it owes to Mr. Sumner, who is ever on the watch for the deep machinations of the President, whom he fancies to be "a wicked man, of evil thoughts and unpatriotic purposes, and in spirit and conduct the successor of Jefferson Davis." The country remembers the famous Senate Debate whether the Republic could be destroyed in five minutes. "Would Congress," said Mr. Sumner, "leave to the President one half-hour within which he could take advantage of their absence?" Of course not. From what plots and fell designs, from what revolution and ruin has not Mr. Sumner's foresight delivered us?

The market price of gold depends far more on the degree of public confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain its existence and its faith, than on anything else. During the war it went up or down with the varying prospects and promise of the war. When the national cause met with disasters, gold went up; when it was victorious, gold went down. The reason was simply this—that if the nation survived and stood strong and safe, its bonds and pledges were as good as gold. The same thing holds true now. Let it once be distinctly understood that the nation intends to redeem its obligations, pay the interest on its bonds and its bonds themselves as they fall due, and maintain its character for honesty and good faith, at all hazards and under all contingencies, and gold will settle down gradually to the level of greenbacks. The public faith in Government notes will be as strong as its faith in specie. Its notes will be "as good as gold," and specie payments will then resume themselves. When that result is once accomplished, a good many questions which now seem to be very important will disappear altogether.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who stood before the country as the putative father of impeachment when it was necessary to saddle the paternity of that bantling upon somebody, is quite convinced that it will go through Congress "in spite of the *cowards*." This mode of argument is not peculiar, perhaps, to Mr. Ashley; but it is quite characteristic of him. There is a very large school of politicians who are ready for anything that is base, stupid, malignant, mercenary or selfish; and their boldness in such schemes passes, with themselves at least, for courage. Naturally enough they consider all who will not become their accomplices as cowards. Possibly they may be; and yet have courage enough not to be wholly fatally alarmed by Mr. Ashley's bullying.

Mr. Chandler having secured "laughter" by his Abyssinian resolutions of neutrality, has probably got all he wanted, and we shall hear no more of them. But if he should call them up again we must remind him that really important questions, still unsettled between Great Britain and America, will soon come up for adjustment; and it is not worth while, with such grave matters for consideration, to waste time in pleasantries of this sort. If, in addition, Mr. Chandler wishes to lead off in the direction of Anglophobia, we will suggest that he is too late. Mr. Robinson has already preëmpted that subject, and his right is generally admitted. On the subject of diatribe against England, Mr. Robinson's right there is or should be none to dispute, and Mr. Chandler must make up his mind to play second fiddle.

There are many good reasons why the Loyal League Club should receive with distinguished honors the English gentlemen who stood by the Union during our civil war, and who now come to pay us visits. If such occasions did no other good, they would still be of great public benefit by giving Mr. John Jay an opportunity to deliver his comprehensive and authoritative oration, under the form of speeches of welcome. Rev. Dr. Hall, in responding to one of these addresses the other night, mentioned a conversation he had recently held with Gen. Grant. Dr. Hall, by way of opening the conversation, reminded the General that while he was fighting the rebels in this country, *they* were fighting them also in England. "Yes," the General replied, he believed that was true; "but," said he, "*our* fighting was a little the most expensive." It was very good, doubtless, of the English to take our side; but they are scarcely entitled to all the honors of the victory.

It may be a little unfortunate for our Congressional politicians, but it is well for the country that the schemes of military retrenchment have not been left to be ordered by the legislative branch of the Government. Appreciating the financial necessities of the situation, and having an admirable practical understanding of the simplest method of numerical reduction in the army, Gen. Grant has issued from the War Department directions which will bring the effective force of the army down to 45,000 men. This is done quietly and without any fuss of formal enactment, as a matter entirely within the scope of departmental business. It will be a thing for careful consideration on the part of Congress whether, in the present condition of military necessities in the West and South, any further reduction would be advisable. Gen. Grant's administrative action has been so judicious hitherto, that his opinion should have great weight with the Military Committees.

Our Richmond correspondent makes note of the fact that beside the regular resident news agents of the Associated Press and of the New-York journals, but one representative of the Press was in attendance at the opening of the Davis trial formalities. He ascribes this to the general understanding that the trial itself was to be postponed. Doubtless that had something to do with it, but we doubt if there is a much larger attendance in March. The simple truth is the trial of Jefferson Davis has lost nearly all its significance. The vital question involved has been practically settled by the nation; Davis is no longer a representative man. And personally it makes very little difference to the country how or where he spends the remainder of his existence, so long as he remains the cipher he now is.

One would think the leaders of the extremists in New-Orleans might by this time be tired of trying to make party politicians out of men trained all their lives to obey orders and do their military duty in accordance with their own best judgment, without fear or favor. The last attempt was the offer of a partisan, political, "public reception" to Gen. Hancock on his arrival at New-Orleans. With characteristic soldierly frankness the General sends a member of his staff forward to prevent this and declare his distaste for all other similar doings. The mental *habitus* of a man educated in the army prevents his ever becoming a violent partisan, and, in this case, duty as well as taste interferes to prevent the commander of a department from committing himself to any set of people in a way that might embarrass him in the impartial direction of affairs.

We congratulate the President, the Senate, and the country at large, and especially the Empire of Austria, on having at last secured an American Minister to represent us at the Austrian Court. The trials and tribulations which everybody has passed through during the last year in trying to secure a successor to Mr. Motley, would fill a second Book of Martyrs. The next sufferer, who will demand and deserve public sympathy and commiseration, will be Mr. Greeley, if he accepts the place. Not having the slightest conception of idleness, he will find absolutely nothing to do; and as the Austrian Court neither honors nor appreciates anything but rank, the sympathy which the new Minister will have for their modes of life and of thought will not be excessive. The Press will miss Mr. Greeley if he goes a good deal more than the world of diplomacy will if he don't.

In the Senate, the other day, a Radical speaker likened the ringing out of the old Congress and the ringing in of the new to the death and accession of a king—"The King is dead—long live the King!" This was a harmless enough simile; but suppose somebody of a different shade of politics—say Mr. Seward—should make use of that expression regarding, for instance, the ceasing of one Presidential term and the beginning of another? Would it not be seen that there was a double meaning in it? Would it not be unmasked as a plot to turn the Republic into a monarchy? Judging from past experience the country would be made to ring with abuse and denunciation of the offender for six months at the very least.

The discontented Southerners, who cannot abide the prospect of negro rule, and who have been looking to Brazil, Honduras and the West Indies as proper places for them to emigrate to, are now, we hear, inclined to regard the *Democratic States* as safe localities to settle in. California and Kentucky, and perhaps Ohio and Missouri, not to speak of New-York and Connecticut, are considered to offer advantages satisfactory in most points of view; and not a few unhappy Southerners who had thought of following those who have already left the country in disgust will now turn their footsteps to those points in our own Republic where they may feel safe from the dreaded domination of the negro. This is really sensible in these Southerners. We were always opposed to their leaving us altogether; and those who have heretofore gone to Brazil and Mexico have had such hard experience that, on grounds of humanity, we should regret to have their example extensively followed. If they carry out their present idea they will benefit themselves and the States they go to; and even if they vote the Democratic ticket in California or Connecticut, they will do less harm than by spending a discontented existence in the South.

The War Department—Gen. Grant's Report.

The report of Gen. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, which we publish in full this morning, shows that very satisfactory progress has been made in reducing army expenses since the War Department passed under his control. On assuming the duties of this office, Gen. Grant found the army officered almost entirely by men whose military experience did not reach beyond the period of army extravagance brought in with the war, and whose notions of expenditure were altogether too liberal for times of peace. Practices only excusable in war times were still up; ambulances and mounted orderlies were still maintained at every headquarters, though there was not the remotest chance of their coming into use; army stores of all kinds had accumulated in storehouses, requiring to be carefully guarded, at larger cost per annum than their actual value. These evils were promptly corrected by order of Gen. Grant,—the ambulances and mounted orderlies were discontinued, and all surplus stores were sold off. In both cases a very large reduction in military expenses was effected. In addition to this, the Bureau of Rebel Archives and the Bureau for the Exchange of Prisoners were transferred to the Adjutant General's Department, relieving from Government employment a large number of clerks and general officers. Gen. Grant looks forward to the completion of the several railroads to the Pacific as a means of reducing the vast expense now, unavoidably, incurred in maintaining military posts in our Western Territory.

With the exception of changes in District Commanders, the organization and practical working of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands remain as last year. The operations are favorably noticed, but Gen. Grant makes no recommendation respecting its continuance. The Bureau will expire next July, unless otherwise provided by Congress.

The report calls attention to the large number of desertions from the army. On the 30th of September, 1867, the aggregate strength of the army (officers and men) was 56,815; the number of recruits during the year, 34,191; and desertions, 13,608. Gen. Grant recommends, with the view to better and more effective discipline, the organization of "companies of discipline," and that the term of service be changed from three to five years. The volunteer force, which at the date of the last report consisted of 11,000 men, now consists of 203 commissioned officers only, no enlisted men remaining.

Highly interesting facts are reported from the Surgeon-General's Department. Four thousand and eight monthly reports of sick and wounded, 315 special reports, 598 folio records of hospital records, 2,365 burial records and 1,262 hospital muster and pay-rolls have been received during the year. The alphabetical registers of the dead, as far as completed, contain the names of 244,747 white soldiers, 29,796 colored soldiers; also 30,204 rebel soldiers. In the division of surgical records the histories of 45,551 wounded men have been traced out and entered upon the permanent registers. The number thus entered now amounts to 207,941.

From the Paymaster-General's Department we learn that there were received and recorded to Oct. 20, 1867, 407,857 bounty claims under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. Of this number, 105,878 have been fully settled and disposed of at an expenditure of $9,352,797; and 802,479 claims remain on hand to be settled. Thirty-one thousand claims for bounty and arrears of pay have also been settled and disposed of within the year, at an expenditure of $3,353,208.

In Gen. Grant's opinion no breech-loader, in this country or in Europe, has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket, as altered at the armory, and none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost. In view of the fact that all the 50,000 converted muskets will very soon be issued to troops, leaving no breech-loading muskets on hand in store, it is recommended that the conversion of the Springfield musket discontinued by order of the former Secretary of War be resumed. The report is equally explicit in regard to the efficacy of our heavy guns. A board of officers have reported that 1,915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth-bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, were required for the permanent fortifications. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon. This stoppage of the procurement of heavy cannon, says Gen. Grant, has been mainly occasioned through "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department for the army and navy," but thorough experiments have established the fact that our heavy cast-iron cannon are the cheapest and most effective guns possessed by any nation. Although our rifled guns have been tested with favorable results, it is not deemed advisable now to proceed with the manufacture of this arm until further experiments have been made.

The condition of the Military Academy at West Point is favorably reported, and Gen. Grant recommends that the number of cadets be increased to 400. This can be done without additional expense to the Government, except the small amount of pay to the cadets. He suggests that the manner of making these appointments should be by adding three at large additional, to be appointed by the President, and by regarding a vacancy as existing in each Congressional District when the cadet representing it enters the second class.

Gen. Grant also recommends the continuance for another year of the additional pay allowed to the officers of the army by the last Congress.

The reports of the Military Commanders are incorporated in that of Gen. Grant. He compliments highly the judicious manner in which they have fulfilled the duties of their difficult positions, "without bias from any judgment of their own as to the merit or demerit of the law they were executing."

AMUSEMENTS.

The engagement of Mlle. Janauschek was brought to an end with Saturday evening's performance of "The Gladiator of Ravenna." In undertaking the season of German drama thus terminated, Mr. Maretzek doubtless intended a compliment to the taste for exalted art which exists in New-York, and while his enterprise has been sufficiently complimented by the Press, he has probably no cause for complaint against the public. Mlle. Janauschek's performances have been attended by appreciable audiences, if not great ones, and her individual delineations have been largely applauded, although their full effect has been marred, as perfect art in acting ever must be, by the weak support her inefficient company afforded. The German drama, and Mlle. Janauschek will be heard next in Philadelphia, and afterward further West.

The rumor about "The Devil's Auction," which was referred to in the Times some days since, has come true. That spectacle, under its new name, "The Golden Branch," and M. De Pol's ballet troupe, will remove during the current week from Banvard's Museum to the Academy of Music. Some new engagements have been made with a view of bettering the dramatic company—somewhat of an easy task—and on Tuesday evening the spectacle, with its fresh attractions, will be presented in the Academy.

The Italian opera, of which Mr. Maretzek announces the last week, will retain possession of the Academy on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of the present week, and terminate with next Saturday's *matinée*. There will also be a farewell performance of opera at the Brooklyn Academy on Thursday, when "Romeo and Juliette" will receive its only representation in that city. "Crispino e la Comare" will be given at the Academy to-night.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given at Steinway Hall this evening by the Liederkranz Society, with such pleasant aid and comfort as Mme. Rotter, Mme. Lumley, Mlle. Alide Topp, Mr. Wenzel Kopta and Mr. Fred. Steins can give. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be given over to the German Hospital Society—a most worthy and deserving institution.

Mr. Oscar Pfieffer, the well-known pianist, will give a farewell concert in New-York on Thursday next at Steinway Hall. Mr. Pfieffer's assistants on this occasion will be the members of a new concert company which he has formed, with the intention of leading them on a Winter tour of the Eastern and Western States. Mme. Altieri, whose merits were discussed in these columns on her first appearance in New-York a year ago, is named as the Prima Donna of the troupe, and Herr Wilhelm Formes is to be the baritone. Messrs. Bernard and Fritz Listemann, whose violin performances have created a deal of admiration in recent concerts, complete the company.

The second of Mr. Jerome Hopkins' concerts for the Orpheon Fund will take place on Tuesday evening at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Bateman's season of French comic opera enters its tenth week with this evening's representation of "The Grand Duchess," in which Mlle. Tostee now appears with the most gratifying regularity. The nights of French opera continue to be every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the week; while on Tuesdays and Saturdays the comedy company appears, with a reinforcement now and then from the opera troupe, as on Tuesday, when Offenbach's operatic comedietta, "La Rose of St. Flour," will have the assistance of the talents of MM. Lagriffoul and Leduc. On Tuesday evening, also, "Le Bourreau des Cranes" and "Edgard et sa Bonne" will be acted.

"Maud's Perils," with the most intelligent acting to be seen in the City, is announced for repetition every evening this week at Wallack's. The burlesque of "Cinderella" and the comedy, "Fit to be a Duchess," will be played at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-night, with Mrs. Howard Watkins and Mr. Leffingwell in the leading parts. Mr. J. W. Lingard commences an engagement of six nights at the Bowery Theatre this evening, in a drama bearing the suggestive title of "Blueskin; or, Jack and his Pals." It is found that four *matinées* are required to satisfy the crowds who want to see the "Pilgrim" at Bunyan Hall, so day exhibitions of that entertainment will be given hereafter on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The last two performances for the present of the comedy of "Norwood" are announced to take place to-night and to-morrow evening at the New-York Theatre. On Wednesday evening the drama of "Under the Gaslight" will be produced, with Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. G. H. Clarke and the Worrell sisters in the cast.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 1.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and his two principal bureau subordinates, the Treasurer of the United States and the Comptroller of the Currency, will all present strong arguments and numerous facts in opposition to the prevailing demand for more greenbacks. These officers certainly come more directly in contact with the feelings and views of the financial world, particularly with that part of it that stood by the Government during the war, than any others; and their views are entitled to additional weight in consideration of their great experience.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency will present to Congress in his report to-morrow, some views on the question of the currency which will present that matter in a new light. It has been accepted, almost without contradiction, that the greenback circulation is a loan to the Government without interest, and that the banks received $20,000,000 per annum for the privilege of issuing their own bills; but this proposition has another side, which the advocates of greenback repudiation, take care never to give. Three hundred millions of greenbacks issued in place of the present National Bank circulation would only buy about $275,000,000 of six per cent. bonds and would therefore save about $16,500,000 in taxes. Now the amount of taxes paid by the banks last year was over sixteen millions. In addition to this, banks are compelled to hold in reserve at all times a certain percentage of legal-tender notes. This amount is from $150,000,000 to $180,000,000, and is really a permanent loan to the Government upon which they receive no interest at all. Adding this to the bonds deposited for circulation ($340,000,000) the total is $490,000,000. for which the banks receive $19,500,000 in interest, but refund $16,000,000 in taxes, leaving the amount paid by the Government for the use of these $490,000,000 really but $3,500,000, or less than three-fourths of one per cent.—a very cheap loan certainly. The Comptroller further points out the dangerous features of the proposition to withdraw the circulation of the National Banks. The banks would, of course, voluntarily relinquish their franchises, and in addition to the $350,000,000 of greenbacks necessary to buy their bonds on deposit for their issues, which would be $50,000,000 of inflation, the entire reserve of legal-tender would be let loose, thus practically inflating the currency to the extent of $200,000,000. The Comprtroller will also urge the necessity of a system of central redemption, as the first requisite toward giving the National Bank circulation that character which it deserves as a safe, cheap and easily convertible currency.

MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The number of volunteer officers who will be mustered out of service, the measure to take effect Jan. 1, 1868, according to Gen. GRANT recent order, is about 175, divided as follows:

Volunteer Staff Officers—One Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; 5 Captains, (Quartermaster); 1 Captain, (Commissary of Subsistence), and 21 additional Paymasters of the Veteran Reserve Corps, detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau; 1 Colonel, 5 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 55 to 60 Captains, and 60 to 85 Second-Lieutenants.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The departmental reports are much later in their preparation than usual.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message was put in type last night at the Treasury Department, and given to the Press Agent to be mailed to-night. If time shall allow, it will go to Congress to-morrow.

REPORTS COMPLETED.

The Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Comptroller of the Currency are the only documents thus far completed. Those of the Navy, Interior and Post-office Departments will not be ready for transmission until to-morrow night. The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which is required by law to go to Congress on or before the first day of December, is the only one which will go in to-morrow.

HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The House Reconstruction Committee was called together by Mr. STEVENS, and had a short session yesterday. Nothing was done beyond talking over the admissibility of providing for the taking of a census in the reconstructed States, in order to have correct information when the question of readjusting the ratio of representation in those States comes up.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have had informal conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the repeal of the cotton tax, and they will probably report a bill at an early day to that effect. Several modifications of the Internal Revenue Laws on distilled spirits were also discussed, but it is not likely that any changes will be made in advance of a general remodeling of the law.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The statements that the Banking and Currency Committee have met and taken important action in regard to the currency are untrue. The Committee has as yet had no meeting, and is, in fact, not yet organized. It is questionable, also, whether they will take any action in regard to the currency when they do meet, as that subject is involved in the question of contraction, which properly comes before the Ways and Means Committee. The complexion of the Committee is not very favorable to the National Banks.

POSTAL REFORMS.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show some very interesting facts regarding the recent reductions in the ocean mail service, which Gov. RANDALL has secured by refusing to submit any longer to the demands of the monopolies of the English steamship lines. During the past six years the Department has paid for the transportation of our mails from $150,000 to $200,000 a year in gold over its receipts to the British Government. This amount we were compelled to pay by an old postal treaty which expires in January next, and which the Postmaster-General had refused to continue. The rate heretofore by the Cunard line has been 12 cents in specie for a single letter. The Postmaster-General, deeming the price exorbitant, and with a view to having all the arrangements perfected by the time of the expiration of the treaty referred to above, advertised for proposals to carry the mails. The owners of the Cunard line refused to bid, but two other lines entered into a contract, agreeing to transport all the foreign letter mails at 15 cents an ounce, making the cost per letter five cents; books, papers and other printed matter, at six cents per pound, payable in currency, giving three mails per week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. This fact, and that of the positive refusal to continue the old treaty under which this Government was paying the British Government $200,000 in gold, caused considerable discussion in the British Parliament, and much comment in English papers. The result was that the Cunard line now gives indications of coming to terms, which will give us four mails per week to Europe instead of two as heretofore, besides an enormous saving to the revenues. Gov. RANDALL'S report shows an unexpended balance of $700,000 available for the current fiscal year, and estimates the deficiency for 1869 at $2,500,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—When the Boston train arrived yesterday at the depot in this City it was found that one of the passengers, Mr. H. D. W. PECK, of No. 97 Pearl-street, Boston, had died *en route*. The remains were taken in charge by the Police and removed to the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, where an inquest will be held to-day.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey—$323,619 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Nov. 23, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$31,996 30	Ribon & Munoz	$252 00
Eugene Kelly & Co.	69,900 00	Peter Hayden	600 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	105,174 61	McKesson & Robbins	465 00
Panama Railroad Company	22,171 03	S. L. Isaac & Ash	900 00
		J. C. de Meir	230 00
		Order	31,730 17
Total			$323,619 11

United States of Colombia—Trial and Sentence of President Mosquera—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Peru and the Central Republics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1867.

The trial for treason of President-General THOMAS C. MOSQUERA, before the Senate at Bogota, was concluded on the 30th October, and its result promulgated officially on the 1st of the present month. Were it not that "What's fun for the boys is death for the frogs," the *dénouement* would be the most ridiculous that could be imagined. MOSQUERA was charged with having attempted forcibly, or at least illegally, to dissolve Congress, and with having committed other high crimes against the country. On this charge he was violently seized by the military, thrust into prison, and of course deprived of his high office as President, Gen. ACOSTA being substituted as the executive head of the nation. But when his judges have recounted all the offences they are able to prove he has committed, they are so trivial that, with the exception of the sentence to pay a fine of $12, which seems to be adequate to the offences, the penalties of suspension from the Presidency for the whole of the remainder of the present term, the deprivation of civil and political rights and imprisonment for two years, seem to be so enormous as to exceed belief.

The General will arrive at Aspinwall on the 28th of the present month and proceed to Peru, where high honors await him.

I give you from the *Gaceta Oficial*, of Bogota, the charges and sentence:

The Senate of Plenipotentiaries—(Senators are called Senators Plenipotentiary because the States claim to be sovereign)—declares the Grand-General T. C. MOSQUERA guilty on the following charges:

1. Of having promulgated the decree of Oct. 6, 1866, in which he prohibited the establishment of salt depots for private use.
2. Of having issued a private order to the Postmaster-General to exclude from the mails for a certain length of time certain newspapers.
3. Of having issued a decree on the 12th of August, 1866, exempting the Postmaster-General from the obligation of taking securities from his subordinates.
4. Of having concluded a secret treaty with the Minister of the Republic of Peru, on the 28th of August, 1866.

These offences being of the third degree the General is sentenced to four months' suspension from office, (the Presidency,) to pay a fine of $12, to lose all political and civil rights and undergo two years' imprisonment.

And he is absolved from the charges:

First—Relative to the decree of Nov. 17, 1866, which deprives the Church of the temples annexed to the suppressed convents.

Second—Relative to the revolution of the 8th of December, 1866, in which the accused person refused to recognize the authority of the Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Bogota.

Third—Relative to the arrest of Dr. MANUEL MURILLO, the order not having emanated from the Executive.

Fourth—Relative to the order of the 17th of November, 1866, upon the award of maritime prizes, because the order did not take effect; and

Fifth—From all the other charges made before the Senate by the House of Representatives.

The Senate absolves JOSE MARIA ROJAS GARIDO, Minister of State, from all the charges against him.

Declares ALEJO MORALES, Secretary of the Treasury, culpable of complicity in the matter of the Post-office orders of MOSQUERA concerning the detention of newspapers. The said MORALES is accordingly sentenced to pay a fine of $8, and be suspended from employ for two months; but as he has now no public employment, he is fined $10.

BERNARDO ESPINOSA, Ex-Secretary of Hacienda and Fomento, is fined $8 and suspended from employ two months for participation in the issue of the decree relative to salt.

And the Secretary of War and the Navy, RUDECINDO LOPEZ, is absolved from the charge founded upon his intervention in the secret treaty entered into with the Peruvian Minister.

Gen. MOSQUERA'S sentence was subsequently commuted to a fine of $12 and two years' exile. The only charge that is invested with any apparent dignity, is the fourth, that of making a secret treaty with the Minister of Peru; but as this is tacked to other insignificant ones, and as they are all classed as offences of the third class, it must be judged conjointly with them. The fact is that there never has been a President of one of these "Republics" but has committed more serious offences against the laws and Constitution than MOSQUERA. After this ridiculous business was over, Congress adjourned *sine die*. I find no allusion to the Bill of Impeachment threatened against the Acting President, ACOSTA, for having trampelled on the Constitution by his military interference in the affairs of the State of Tolima.

In Panama the question of the State's separation from the Republic is again mooted in influential quarters. As the Panama Railroad crosses the territory of the State, the latter has a natural right to the benefits derived by the Republic from that fact. But the Republic not only pockets the whole of the $1,000,000 paid down by the Company, but the $250,000 paid yearly for the extended privileges, except, perhaps, about $25,000. The Congress of Bogota last month voted not to pay any longer the $50,000 yearly allowance to the State as its share of the Railroad contract. The fact that by separation the State will receive the whole $250,000 yearly, and that we have no real interest in the Republic or in the other States, leads many to think we had better transact the business on our own account.

The steamer *Nevada*, of the opposition line, arrived at Panama on the 21st. She is to connect with the *Nebraska* to leave New-York for Aspinwall about the 25th inst. The *Nevada* made the run from New-York to Panama in fifty-three days, stopping at Lota, in Chili to coal.

CHILI.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 10th, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th November. There is scarcely a paragraph in either the Santiago or Valparaiso papers of any public interest. A new guano deposit is said to have been discovered, two square leagues in extent, and situated between Caldera and Puerto Inglis. Its elements are to be analyzed. The Valdevia River is to be explored and surveyed. Fine marble has been found ten or twelve miles from Santiago. Congress was still in session and engaged in discussing local matters. The new line of steamers from Valparaiso to Liverpool and a port in France through the Straits of Magellan, touching at a Chilian colony in the Straits, at Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, is to go into operation in a couple of months. The vessels are to be 2,500 to 3,000 tons burden.

PERU.

I am in receipt of a private letter from an officer of high grade in the army of President PRADO, dated at Sachaca, Nov. 7. This little *pueblo* is only four miles distant from the City of Arequipa. PRADO'S besieging forces were all encamped there, with large supplies, but were waiting for their large guns to come up before making the attack. The roads were in a horrible condition, and if the guns are brought up at all it will be with much difficulty. The writer speaks hopefully of success; but it is quite evident from the tone of the Lima papers that, in well-informed quarters, a great deal of doubt prevails on this point. Arequipa is a fortress in itself, and is garrisoned by 1,500 resolute men. Besides, PRADO may at any moment be betrayed by his own officers and troops. Large numbers of them have already deserted and gone over to the revolutionists. In the north of Peru, as well as in Arequipa, frequent risings of the people against the authorities occur; and if PRADO should be repulsed, the whole country will rise at once. A province in Tarapaca and another in Moquegua is now in revolt, and the Prefects and other officers have been murdered. The next mail will probably decide as to whether PRADO or CANSECO is to rule Peru. Congress at Lima has finally broken up, as all efforts to get a quorum has proved abortive. Some doubts are thrown upon the report that exceedingly rich gold deposits had been found on the east of the Andes, and adventurers are advised to await further intelligence before proceeding. It is proposed that on and after the 1st of May, 1868, a meeting of Plenipotentiaries of Ecudor, Peru, Bolivia and Chili be had, to deliberate upon the proper means of maintaining and strengthening the ties of the confederacy. A conspiracy to get possession of the military cuarteis at Callao had been discovered and frustrated.

THE CENTRAL REPUBLICS.

Late advices from the five Central American States have been received. They are all in enjoyment of the blessings of peace. The coffee crop in Guatemala will be abundant this year.

MEXICO.

A Reported Fillibustering Scheme Organized to Secure Possession of the Isle of Cuba.

The *Two Republics*, newspaper, of the City of Mexico, says it learns from persons well posted in political matters in that city, that the mission of the Bolivian Minister to Mexico had a two-fold object, the superficial and complimentary one of congratulation—a mere blind to the more important one in view. It is whispered that parties have been concerting and laying down plans to effectually rid the country of Spanish rule. In connection with this affair, the *Two Republics* hears the name of Gen. BANKS used. It is said that this gentleman, by arrangement, was to have arrived at Mexico to arrange the American part of the programme, and as that gentleman failed from circumstances, explained to parties there, to attend, the Bolivian Minister will proceed to the United States, and there complete the ramifications of the whole affair. It is said that BANKS was authorized to state that parties in the United States would furnish three iron-clads and ten transports with 3,000 veterans enlisted and officered from the late Union and Confederate armies. It is also reported in Mexico that Gen. BANKS had a long interview with President JOHNSON, who authorized him to give assurances to the patriots of Cuba that there should be no interference from European Powers. It is thought that the Spanish Government has been informed on this subject, and hence the arrival of troops from Spain to counteract any revolutionary movements in that island. It is also intimated that a Cuban gentleman in Mexico, in high social standing, is one of the leaders in this movement, which began while he was recently in New-York.

The speech of Senor SANTACILIA at the Bolivian banquet, it is supposed, was intended to prepare the public mind for this movement. The remarks of Senor QUEVEDO at the Tivoli breakfast, had the same object, when he used the following language: "Our obligations of contributing efficaciously to the independence of the Island of Cuba, which is still subject to the most barbarous despotism." Now that Gen. BANKS is no longer expected in Mexico, the perfecting of the plans for this grand piece of fillibustering will not take place in that city. The *Two Republics*, in a later issue, says it is "advised that Gen. PRIM, the Spanish patriot, arrived in New York *incog.* on the 18th ult., but that his presence soon leaked out, and the Spanish Consul in that city telegraphed the fact to the legation in Washington City. Not only his presence but the object of his mission was known; at least so the knowing ones think. It is told in confidential circles that his visit is intimately connected with revolutionary movements in Cuba. We suppose this circumstance is the cause of Gen. BANKS' detention in the United States."

The New Sheriff of New-Orleans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The appointment of Dr. GEORGE W. AVERY by Gen. MOWER to the position of Sheriff of New-Orleans is one not only likely to give satisfaction to the peaceably disposed people of that city, but also to the Doctor's numerous friends North, especially the members of the old Nineteenth and Thirteenth Army Corps. Dr. AVERY has been a resident of New-Orleans since the occupation of the city by Gen. BUTLER, and is known not alone for the care and kindness with which he discharged his duties as Army and Hospital Surgeon to our sick and wounded soldiers, but also for his humanity and skill to the poor and afflicted of the city while chief medical officer of the defences of New-Orleans, and when in charge of the sanitary condition of the city. During the massacre on July 30, 1866, he was indefatigable in attending the wounded, treating over eighty cases; and during the late epidemic he was untiring in his energy to relieve the afflicted. Many of our soldiers who had the good fortune to be under his care will rejoice to think their kind and genial friend has been appointed to this responsible office. M.

Obstructions in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

STATE-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY,
Friday, Nov. 29, 1867.

All of the principal daily papers have published complaints against the obstruction of the streets of this City at night by coaches, heavy trucks and other vehicles left standing along the curb-stones. These complaints have not been heeded. Is there no way to compel the Police, or other proper authority, to keep the streets free of such obstructions?

Mercer-street is always blocked up at night by the heavy coaches of the hotels in front on Broadway, and trucks and carts of persons who should be made to place them elsewhere. Beaver-street is also always blocked up at night, between Broadway and Broad. Will you not once more demand that these streets shall hereafter be kept open and free to travel? Your most obedient servant,

INTERESTED TRAVELER.

The Counsel to the Corporation.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Nov. 30, 1867.

To Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman Citizens' Association:

SIR: Your letter, dated Nov. 27, published in the *Tribune* of this morning, was not seen by me until just now.

As soon as my professional engagements will permit, I shall answer it at length, taking occasion also to allude further to some matters of detail referred to in your letter of Nov. 12.

I remain your obedient servant,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet.

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 24	30.230	30.221	30.252	30.234
Monday, Nov. 25	30.250	30.171	30.100	30.174
Tuesday, Nov. 26	29.950	29.952	30.093	29.998
Wednesday, Nov. 27	30.171	30.121	30.092	30.127
Thursday, Nov. 28	30.011	29.971	30.024	30.002
Friday, Nov. 29	29.983	29.750	29.353	29.695
Saturday, Nov. 30	29.561	29.752	30.122	29.812
Week mean				30.006
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Nov. 24				30.252
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Nov. 29				29.353
Difference, or Range				0.899

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 24	47.07	51.07	49.07	49.07
Monday, Nov. 25	46.80	48.00	49.00	47.93
Tuesday, Nov. 26	52.07	58.00	46.06	52.43
Wednesday, Nov. 27	37.03	47.03	43.05	42.70
Thursday, Nov. 28	43.00	44.05	42.00	43.17
Friday, Nov. 29	42.00	47.04	55.05	48.30
Saturday, Nov. 30	35.07	33.01	24.00	30.93
Week mean				45.02
Maximum at 10 P. M. of Nov. 23				58.02
Minimum at 8 P. M. of Nov. 30				22.00
Difference, or Range				36.02

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M. Miles.	Mean distance per hour. Miles.
Nov. 24.	W. S. W.	W.	S. S. E.	25.45	1.060
Nov. 25.	S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	94.50	3.937
Nov. 26.	S. S. W.	N. N. W.	W.	286.65	12.027
Nov. 27.	N. N. W.	N. N. E.	N.	183.65	7.652
Nov. 28.	N.	N.	N.	18.40	.766
Nov. 29.	N.	S. E.	S.	101.55	4.231
Nov. 30.	N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	718.55	29.939
Total distance				1,428.75	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Nov. 24	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Monday, Nov. 25	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Nov. 26	10.	8.	0.	6.00
Wednes'y, Nov. 27	4.	10.	0.	6.00
Thursday, Nov. 28	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Friday, Nov. 29	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Saturday, Nov. 30	3.	7.	0.	3.33

REMARKS.

Rain, on 25th, 28th and 29th. Duration of actual raining, 6 h. and 30 min. Depth, 0.31 inch.

Snow, on 30th, several times, slight. Duration, 45 minutes. Depth, not measurable.

Wind, high from 8 P. M. of 29th to midnight of 30th. Maximum velocity, 43.35 miles per hour.

STABBING AFFRAY.—At 11 o'clock last night PATRICK NASH, dwelling at No. 409 West Twenty-fifth-street, was stabbed at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue by THOMAS MURRAY. NASH—whose wound is slight—was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital. MURRAY was arrested.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S.
Take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
—*Advertisement.*

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

The Ladies, in their Sovereign Capacity

as judges of emotional enjoyment, have decided that no perfume in existence produces the same delicious sensations as are experienced while inhaling the exquisite fragrance of PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS."—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"Onward, right onward.
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as it by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness, and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Ball, Black & Co.

Call the attention of their friends to their elegant and varied assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, manufactured expressly for them by the MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY. These goods are not simply useful and durable, but elegant in style and design.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware,

indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of

Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,

257 Washington-st., corner Murray-st.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH AND PROVISIONS.

Are now offering the following goods at reduced prices: Codfish, in 25, 50 and 100-pound boxes; Mackerel, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.; Pickled Salmon, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.; Cheese, English Dairy and Factory; Lard, (new,) in tubs, firkins, bbls. and tcs.; Butter, choice table and cooking, in tubs and firkins.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.

—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.

—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Brocatelle Curtains, Satin Damask,

plain satin Curtains, trimmed and hung tapestry, piano and table covers, as well as in plain, embroidered cloth. Window Shades, painted or made of plain holland to order.

LACE CURTAINS,

the most beautiful style in America, from the Paris Exposition (or designs, see *Godey's Lady's Book* for December,) family linens, tablings, quilts and blankets, at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway, New-York, No. 719 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

MARRIED.

HARRISON—CAREY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, N. Y., by Rev. William Brand, BURTON N. HARRISON, of New-York, to CONSTANCE, daughter of the late Archibald (of Morrisania) and Fairfax Carey (of Virginia.)

STANFORD—BRINKERHOFF.—On Thursday, Nov. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. S. Lord, GEORGE W. STANFORD to MARGARET, daughter of Richard Brinkerhoff, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BOYD.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 28, EDWARD BOYD, the youngest son of the late Samuel Boyd, of New-York.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in the 38th year of her age, CORNELIA, wife of Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Robert Ray, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 4, without further notice.

HART.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 1, GILBERT B. HART, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, South-st., Peekskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

MCGUIRE.—On Saturday night, Nov. 30, THOMAS, eldest son of James and Mary McGuire, aged 4 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 3 Dover-st., on Monday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PALMER.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in the 42d year of her age, HARRIET LESLIE, eldest daughter of Thomas Leslie, and wife of the late Dr. R. H. Palmer.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 260 Degraw-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

PALMER.—At Greenbrook, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, Mrs. SARAH PALMER, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her sons, Wm. A. and David Palmer, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars on New-Jersey Central Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock M., returning same evening. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the train at New-Market Depot.

ROBSON.—On the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 29, LOUISA, wife of Wm. H. Robson.

Funeral services on Monday from the Church of Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 2 P. M.

RANDELL.—At Harlem, on Saturday, Nov. 30, PETER RANDELL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Avenue A, corner of 119th-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RIKER.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday morning, REBECCA OCTAVIA RIKER, relict of John C. Riker, deceased, late bookseller and publisher in New-York.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Edward Olin Burling, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 195 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, ANDREW M., son of Alfred and Ann E. Smith, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his father-in-law, the late Wm. Handlen, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 135 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SPROLE.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 1, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. W. T. Sprole, D. D., of Newburgh, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence in Grand-st., Newburgh, on Tuesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STOUGHTON.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 1, WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWITZER.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 1, MARTIN SWITZER, aged 88 years and 25 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Henry Switzer, No. 488 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEPHENS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 28, LYDIA, wife of John H. Stephens, Esq.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Newark, on Monday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, ELIZA MARY, wife of Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., and daughter of the late Stuart Mollan.

Funeral services on the 3d inst. at 3 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN ANTWERP.—At Newark, on Saturday morning, Nov. 30, MARGARET, daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp, of this City, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Centre-st., Newark.

WALWORTH.—At his residence at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Nov. 28, Chancellor WALWORTH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 1, Miss EMMA WILLIAMS, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Dr. Merrill W. Williams, No. 83 East 4th-st., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS RELIEVE AND OFTEN CURE NERVOUS AND OTHER PAINFUL AFFECTIONS,

Especially coughs, asthma, hoarseness, indigestion, palpitation and pains of the heart and chest, influenza, colds, sore throat, bruises, strains, lumbago, stitches, weak back, pain of the side, and in fever and ague, applied over the diaphram, their application has been signally effective.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH SOLD.

Messrs. J. Balch & Son, druggists, of Providence, R. I., write, Nov. 23, 1867: "We have sold at retail over our counter upward of $5,000 worth of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, and in every case they gave satisfaction."

We ask, is there another such evidence as to merit of a plaster on the face of the earth?

T. ALLCOCK & CO.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. T. ALCOCK & Co.:

DEAR SIRS: My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week.

Yours, truly, JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS CURED.

JULIUS METZ, Esq., No. 359 State-st., Brooklyn, the well-known Professor of Music, was long subject to an affection of the muscles of the chest, attended with most violent spasmodic asthma. His physical sufferings were great, and his professional duties much interfered with. The application of one plaster cured him.

IMPORTANT FROM A PHYSICIAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11, 1864.

MESSRS. THOS. ALLCOCK & Co.—Please send, with dispatch, twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single plaster, if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known.

J. W. JOHNSON, M. D.

RESTORATION WONDERFUL,

AFTER A HEAVY LUMBER WAGON HAD RUN OVER THE BACK.

SCIO, Washtenaw County, Michigan, April 18, 1860.

Messrs. THOS. ALLCOCK & Co.: Inclosed I send you an order for your excellent Porous Plasters. They have done me a great deal of good. Two years ago I injured my back severely, and broke off one of the spinous processes (the lowest joint of the back bone) and ruptured the ligaments between four of the others. A hump of about an inch and a half was all the external evidence of the injury, but the pain was far greater than dying every day would be. I applied to the best physicians of New-York, Wisconsin and Michigan, who failed to relieve me. I gave up all hopes of permanent relief from pain, when I happened to read your advertisement. I concluded to send for a dollar's worth. The first plaster did me good. I have worn them for five or six weeks, and feel nearly as well as ever. I shall keep on sticking to the plasters, if they will stick to me; and, judging from those already tried, I think they will.

I am, yours truly, T. S. SEYMOUR.
Principal Agency,
BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW-YORK.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

For sale at
No. 1,141 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by WHEELER & WILSON at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. ELLIS will furnish Machines and Operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. ELLIS to the public.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
Branch Office, No. 49 Liberty-st.

Ninety Thousand Volumes.
Four Hundred Periodicals in the Reading-Room.
Hundreds of New Books every week.
Books delivered to Members at their Residences.

Terms: To Clerks, $1 initiation and $3 annual dues; to all others, $5 a year.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price. 50 cents per hundred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURE PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT.
COUPON BONDS, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

Represent the preferred claim upon one of the MOST IMPORTANT LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE WORLD, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense overland travel must pass, and the

MAIN TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Road is now nearly completed from Sacramento to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried forward by the largest force of laborers ever employed by any Railroad Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the road surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The earnings and expenses for the quarter ending Oct. 31, were as follows, IN GOLD:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$593,847 92	$102,088 61	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.

The United States Government, and the State and Cities of California, have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample resources at command for the construction:

DONATIONS in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, &c., (without lien)	$12,800,000
CAPITAL STOCK, Net Earnings, &c., (no lien)	11,000,000
LOANS, (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles, (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,834,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above resources. They possess special assurances and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness and profit.

CONVERSIONS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
now realize for the holders from
12 TO 18 PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
WITH THE SAME RATE OF INTEREST.

Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.

Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, and information can be had at the

OFFICE OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 54 William-st., New-York;
AND OF
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. Schenck himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than twenty-five years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death; his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid syrup; and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's medicines with the same remarkable success. Full directions for the use of them accompany each bottle.

Patients can consult him professionally at his Rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

REDUCTION IN ATLANTIC CABLE

Tolls to take effect on and after Dec. 1, 1867.

1. Between New-York City and any point in Great Britain or Ireland:

For a message of ten words, not exceeding fifty letters, or an average of five letters per word...... $25 00, gold
Each additional word.......... 2 50, gold

Five words, not exceeding the average just given, will be allowed for address, date and signature, without charge.

NOTE—Facilities will be afforded for the registration of approved bona fide names and addresses—the privilege subject to withdrawal if abused.

2. All extra charge for code messages is abolished, but the Company will not undertake to accept every form of code that may be presented, except at special rates.

3. Messages in cypher will be charged:

For the first ten cyphers.......... $25 00, gold
Each additional cypher.......... 2 50, gold

NOTE—By cypher is meant the use of numerals or letters of the alphabet not forming any known or dictionary words, nor names of places, ships, persons, &c.

When cypher is intermixed with plain words, the plain portion will be charged ordinary rates and the remainder as cypher.

4. Properly accredited agents of any newspaper or newspaper association will be allowed to transmit at half price political and general news, and in plain language only. No abatement will be made to newspapers on commercial or code messages.

Contracts may be entered into by which the Company will agree to adhere to the half rate for one year to such newspapers as will pay to the Company at least $3,750 per month for political and general news.

Newspaper agents must register a special address, which is not to be altered without the consent of the Company.

5. Three times the ordinary rate will be charged for "packed" messages.

6. Any Government using a code shall pay for the number of words contained in the dispatch before its translation into code, provided that the code averages not more than four letters or four numerals to the word.

7. Messages may be repeated back, from their point of destination to the point of origination, by the payment of double rates.

8. Messages for points beyond Great Britain will be charged the local rates from London additional. Messages originating at other points than New-York City will require additional local rates, regulated by the relative positon of the station.

9. The above arrangement is made provisional, and may be changed in any of its clauses whenever the Company deem it advisable or necessary.

FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WINTER CLOTHING. WINTER CLOTHING.

The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and by W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON,

NO. 459 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE NOW READY:

1. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, Author of "Venetian Life." 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.
2. FOUR YEARS AMONG THE SPANISH AMERICANS. By Hon. F. HASSAUREK, late United States Minister Resident to the Republic of Ecuador. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2.
3. PHŒBE CARY'S POEMS. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.
4. ONE WIFE TOO MANY. By EDWARD HOPPER. $1 50.
5. PAUL AND VIRGINIA. Hoppin's illustrations. $1 50.
6. UNDINE, BY FOUQUE. Herrick's illustrations. $1 25.

HURD & HOUGHTON will publish early next week:

7. THE THREE HOLY KINGS. With photographic illustrations. 1 vol. quarto, cloth. Price $2 75. Mor. $6.
8. POEMS BY ELIZABETH O. KINNEY. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $1 50.
9. TIGER-LILLIES. A Novel. By Prof. SIDNEY LANIER. 1 vol. 16mo., cloth. Price $1 75.
10. THE PHILOSOPHY OF EATING. By ALBERT J. BELLOWS, M. D., late Professor of "Chemistry, Physiology and Hygeine." 1 vol. crown 8vo.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

READY WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

TWO CHOICE PRESENTATION BOOKS.

MY PRISONS.

By SILVIO PELLICO. With an introductory notice by EPES SARGENT. Illustrated with 50 pictures from designs by Billings. One square 12mo volume, beveled cloth, emblematic gilt side and edges. Price $3 50.

THE LAYMAN'S BREVIARY;
OR, MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

From the German of Schefer. By C. T. BROOKS. With portrait of Schefer. One square 16mo volume, beveled cloth, emblematic gilt side and edges. Price $2 50.

This is a series of reflective and devotional pieces, in blank verse, for every day in the year, and is a perfect *Vade Mecum* of thought and experience. It forms an appropriate Gift Book for all classes and ages.

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed post-paid by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

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POLITICAL.

NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT

BY THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN OF NEW-YORK.

CALL FOR A MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

The undersigned citizens of New-York, desirous of promoting the welfare of the country, respectfully invite a mass assemblage of all who honor distinguished and patriotic services in the national cause, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December, at 8 o'clock P. M., to present the name of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the office of President of the United States at the next ensuing election.

Alexander T. Stewart,	Hamilton Fish,
William B. Astor,	Moses H. Grinnell,
Moses Taylor,	Robert L. Stuart,
B. W. Bonney,	C. Vanderbilt,
W. M. Vermilye,	S. B. Chittenden,
Henry K. Bogert,	John Cochrane,
Wm. B. Dodge,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
Henry Clews,	S. Knapp,
Wm. H. Webb,	Henry M. Taber,
James Brown,	Chas. Kneeland,
Wm. Y. Bloodgett,	Wm. Scott,
Henry Hilton,	J. Q. Jones,
John J. Phelps,	Paul Spofford,
Charles Gould,	LeG. B. Cannon,
John E. Williams,	R. H. McCurdy,
John C. Green,	Henry E. Davies,
James Wadsworth,	Ethan Allen,
Jas. J. Roosevelt,	John Kellum,
Charles Aikman,	Geo. P. Bradford,
Wm. W. Cornell,	Alex. Shaler,
Henry Nicoll,	Charles Christ,
Henry T. Kirested,	John V. Gridley,
Wm. B. White,	Ira O. Miller,
Wm. R. Stewart,	Minthorne Tompkins,
John F. Rottman,	Isaac J. Oliver,
Solon Humphreys,	Elisha Sniffen,
George B. Butler,	John P. Conover,

And several hundred others.

A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present, of which notice will be given.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.
For School Commissioner,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

REGULAR
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR ALDERMAN.
TENTH DISTRICT,
HENRY S. WALLACE.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For School Trustee,
MORDECAI L. MARSH.

CITIZENS' AND TAXPAYERS'
UNION NOMINATION.
Fifteenth Ward.
FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE,
EDWARD SCHELL.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN S. PATTERSON.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE,
TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
FOR ALDERMAN,
HERMANN ALBERT.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
WILLIAM A. DARLING.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE 21ST WARD,
JOHN H. WHITE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE
TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

Mr. CHARLES A. LANE, the regular Republican candidate for Alderman of this District, having made an arrangement with Frederick Repper, the Fernando Wood candidate for the same position, by which he has withdrawn from the canvass in favor of the latter at such a late hour that it is impossible to nominate any other Republican candidate, we hereby earnestly request all our Republican fellow-citizens not to countenance or lend themselves to any such corrupt scheme as has been entered into between Mr. Lane and Mr. Repper, by voting for Mr. Repper; but on the other hand rebuke such scandalous conduct by casting their votes for Mr. HENRY WOLTMAN, who is now the only candidate entitled to the confidence and support of the people of the District.

By order of the Committee of the Twelfth Aldermanic District.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—We have a duty to perform in the approaching municipal election, not less important than that so well performed by us at the recent State election. The semi-prohibitory enactment perversely called "The Metropolitan Excise Law," MUST BE REPEALED, and to insure such a result, and to secure for all future time our business and our property from insult and oppression, it is necessary that our municipal authorities and the incoming Legislature should be in the most perfect accord. To that end our votes must be cast solidly for

JOHN T. HOFFMAN
For Mayor.
For the New-York Liquor-Dealers' Society:
DAVID S. PAIGE,
President pro tem.
JOHN MERCHANT, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD.—ALL THE RESPECTABLE citizens of the XIXth Ward, and the Mozart and Democratic Union Conventions have nominated THOMAS DUFFY for Alderman.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District.
For Alderman,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3. See particulars under head "Lectures and Meetings."

FINANCIAL

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Chatham National Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., for the purchase of $100,000 of the Bonds of this Company. These bonds are a first mortgage on the road of $12,000 per mile,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in this City,

and indorsed and guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

This road runs through the finest cotton region of the State, and the portion now finished is paying expenses and the interest on the bonds. On the completion it will connect with important roads forming the shortest and best line north and east from Montgomery. The debt of Alabama is comparatively small, and her interest promptly paid, which makes the security beyond a doubt.

Bids for all or any part of above will be received, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.
L. OWEN,
President M. & E. R. R. Co.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Nov. 30, 1867, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,
FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;
Milwaukee City Bonds, and Superior Railroad,
Milwaukee City Bonds, and Beloit Railroad;
Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)
La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)
Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)
Wanted at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.
FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR, } Inspectors.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (Eastern Division) of the TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on presentation, on and after Dec. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York,
On and after that date.
WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order
WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	112⅞	113⅛	10-40 Cou	102	102¼
Coupon, 1881	113	113⅛	Gold	138⅛	138¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	105	June 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108⅛	July 7.30	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105½	Dec., comp'ds. '64	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	106	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 C.'65 Jan&Jly	107⅝	108	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67	107⅝	108	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115⅞	116
10-40 Reg	100⅞	101	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	115⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

THE COUPONS OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Eight per cent. Bonds due Dec. 1 will be paid at the American Exchange Bank.
F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Dividend scrip wanted by
WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2.

The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867 at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.
D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LEASE for a term of years the very eligible corner known as Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway; Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54 East 12th-st., having a frontage of 174 feet, and containing about 8,167 square feet.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—30 MINUTES BY HUDSON RIVER Railroad and 5 minutes from depot, a handsome furnished house, with all modern improvements; carriage-house and stable, and 1½ acres of ground, finely situated; rent low to April 1. Apply to E. H. MEAD, Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TILL MAY OR NOvember, 1869, the first class house No. 266 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 37th-st., to a private family. Possession immediately. S. W. BENEDICT, 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 110 22d-st., near 4th-av. Seen from 11 to 2.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, A SMALL three-story house on west side of the City, in good location; possession wanted soon. Answer Box No. 5,259 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET,
WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR the Winter for himself, wife and daughter, 6 years of age, in a desirable location; a large and small room will be required; references exchanged. Address, giving terms, location, &c., D. B. C., Box 138 *Times* Office.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—second story front; most central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Single or in suite, with first-class board, for gentlemen or families; unexceptionable reference given and required. No. 1,129 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.
A. J. MORTIMORE.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NO. 23 5TH-AV., CORNER ABOVE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Elegantly furnished rooms, in a stylish and delightful location; first-class table; first floor, with private table, if desired; prices relatively quite moderate; excellent references given and required.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS IN a warm, comfortable house, with board; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near 23d-st. stages.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE a large room on second floor and board in a private family at $18 per week, No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—OPPOSITE THE Hoffman House, one suite of furnished rooms can be had by a gentleman and wife, without board; also rooms for first-class single gentlemen.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—To let, with board, handsomely furnished parlor and bedrooms on second floor; also two double rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 178 9TH-AV.—TO LET, LARGE FRONT room and bedroom on second floor, with water, gas and bath; very pleasant and desirable. Apply all this week, between 22d and 23d sts.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Second floor rooms, excellent table, to a party of four, $75; 40 at board for $10 and $20. Board obtained immediately at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors, with bath attached. Apply at No. 62 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A family of four or five; rooms for gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely-furnished room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWMAN HALL WILL PREACH his farewell sermon on MONDAY MORNING next, 2d December, at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the Covenant, corner of 35th-st. and Park-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses,
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Comprising eligible CENTRAL PARK LOTS on the FIFTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES; FIFTH-AVENUE lots, south of Central Park; lots on the STREETS ADJOINING THE PARK: on the several AVENUES and STREETS both east and west of the Park; besides several choice pieces of RIVER PROPERTY and lots on the BOULEVARD.

Diagrams of the property and full descriptions can be had on application at our office.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50, lot 98¾ feet, frescoed throughout, with water to the top. Price, $28,500. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house and lot on Gramercy Park. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THAT SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE four-story house opposite entrance to Carroll Park, for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. B. CHADWICK, corner of President and Court sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, near a depot, about one hour from City, for sale or exchange for Brooklyn property; 122 acres; nine wood, balance tillable; soil excellent; farm is in good order; 20 acres of wheat planted. This season's crops go with the place, consisting of corn, wheat, oats, hay and stock and farming implements, five horses, carriages, &c.; ready for immediate occupancy. Permits of
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a very desirable country residence with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, burglar alarm, &c., two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$11,000.—ONE OF THE BEST DAIRY farms in Orange County, 180 acres, stock, crops, &c.; terms very easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5." as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION,

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York as follows, viz.:

20,000 pounds PLUG TOBACCO.

To be packed in boxes each to contain twenty-one (21) pounds net weight, and each plug to weigh full one-half (½) pound. The boxes to be packed in cases, eight (8) to a case, to be strapped with iron.

The tobacco must be fully equal in quality and style of manufacture to sample at this office. Samples of the kinds of packages required may also be seen at this office. It must only be manufactured in clear weather, and will be inspected in the leaf during manufacture and when offered for delivery.

Samples of the tobacco it is proposed to furnish must be sent with the proposals and referred to therein.

It is desirable that the price of the tobacco be stated in whole cents only.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-General and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, } Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, } Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE—A PROPELLER, 16x16, in tip-top order, now running in the harbor. Address G. P., *Journal of Commerce Office.*

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW CARPETINGS
IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS,
THREE-PLY,
INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELS, SATINS and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES and
FURNITURE LINENS,
CORDS, GIMPS,
BANDS and
TASSELS.
LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES
AND FIXTURES.
RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS
To attend to fitting up
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE
RESIDENCES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
INCLUDING ALL NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
UNDER-GARMENTS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES and BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW COST
OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PARIS SILKS,
BLACK COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVETS, SATINS AND
SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED
ROBES, AND ROBES IMPERIAL,
ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS,
JUST OPENED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,
MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, EPINGLINES,
PLAIDS, IN MERINO AND CLOTH,
A LARGE VARIETY
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED CASHMERES,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL,
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Dec. 2.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT PRICES REDUCED BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOAKINGS,
LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &c.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, BARBES,
COIFFURES, VAILS, SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.,
BELOW THE GOLD COST.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

R. H. MACY.

CLEARING SALE.

CLEARING SALE
TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR
HOLIDAY GOODS,
NOW ARRIVING.
WE ARE CLOSING
OUR WHOLE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
GENERAL MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
FALL HATS,
BONNET SATINS,
CROTCHET, DRESS AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
AT 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN
BROADWAY PRICES.

We have a very fine stock of the above goods, mostly of our own importation, and they must be cleared out to make room for

HOLIDAY GOODS NOW ARRIVING.

Our DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES are equal in quality to any Kid Glove imported; selected shades, &c.; will be sold less than any other real Kid Glove in New-York.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av., two blocks west of Broadway.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
WOMEN'S HEAVY QUALITY WHITE COTTON HOSE,
Only 25 cents per pair,
Extra do. 50 cents and 75 cents per pair.
VERY FINE MERINO AND LAMBS' WOOL HOSE,
From $1 per pair upward.
MERINO VESTS,
From $1 25 upward.
CHILDREN'S COTTON, MERINO AND FANCY CASHMERE HOSE,
Extremely cheap.
Also,
GENT'S HALF HOSE AND UNDERGARMENTS,
CRAVATS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
At equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
offer at less than gold cost
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS, ONLY 25c. PER YARD.
DOUBLE WIDTH STRIPED POPLINS, 50c. AND 75c. PER YARD.
HEAVY PLAID AND BROCHE SILKS, $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
NEARLY YARD WIDE, VERY HEAVY BLACK SILKS, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3 PER YARD.
A LARGE STOCK OF SUIT MATERIALS, PARIS QUALITY, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD.
ALSO, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
are now selling at
RETAIL
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS AND FRESH GOODS, AT
$21 PER DOZEN.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
RICHARD GREEN,
NO. 779 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.,
And No. 375 Canal-st.
WINTER
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
CURVOISIER'S
Celebrated French Kid Gloves.
NOVELTIES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
FINE DRESS SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE,
IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ELEGANT, USEFUL
AND CHEAP.
LACE CURTAINS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,
AND NAPKINS,
PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY
FOR PRESENTS.

Until Jan. 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods

"AT COST."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."
We are prepared to supply
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS,
PILLOWS, &c., &c.,
at short notice and at most reasonable prices.
SHEETS,
PILLOW-CASES
AND TABLE LINEN
Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
AT
LOW PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

INDIA CAMELS'
HAIR SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have a magnificent selection of
LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES
At about half the cost of importation.
Also
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND
CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND
CASSIMERES.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES' DRESSES
AND CLOAKS,
At extremely low prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BLANKETS,
ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,
JUST RECEIVED,
at the very lowest market prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

PRICES REDUCED.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

FRENCH MERINOES,
POPLINS,
AND
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
READY TO-DAY FROM AUCTION.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTED LINES OF
RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS, SILK VELVETS,
REAL LACES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS and FRINGES,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES offered these five years.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT
AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.

Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Albums, Portfolios, Card, Leather Fancy Cases, Morocco Satchels and Bags, Jewelry, Hair Bands, Wax Dolls, &c., an almost endless variety.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

All the fashionable shapes in FELT, BEAVER, VELVET and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, from 50c. to $1 50 cheaper than last week.

Also, a line of youth's felt hats, 25c., 50c. and 75c. each, about half price.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGTHS AT
PIECE PRICES,
FOR CASH ONLY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS
AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES.)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. — CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 151 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, DEC. 2,
Large additions to their popular stocks of
STRIPED ALPACA POPLINS,
35 cents per yard, (formerly sold for 75 cents.)
BROCHE FRENCH POPLIN,
50 cents per yard, (former price $1 50.)
SILK AND WOOL HONEY-COMB POPLINS,
60 cents per yard, (formerly $1 75.)
RICH FIGURED FRENCH WINCEYS,
75 cents per yard, (former price $1 75.)
EXTRA RICH STRIPED SILK VELOURS,
At $1 per yard, (formerly sold $2 25.)
FRENCH VELVETOURS, (for walking suits,)
$1 per yard, (recent price $2 50.)
RICH CHENE SILK VELOURS,
$1 25 per yard, (formerly $2 25.)
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER STYLES AT
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
JUST RECEIVED,
A CASE OF
GORED PRINTED
"ROBES DE CHAMBRE,"
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CASE OF
REAL THREAD LACE POINTES,
IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
3,000 DRESSES,
EMBROIDERED FRENCH POPLINS,
ENGLISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS,
WINCEYS,
VICTORIA CORDS,
PLAIDS,
ALPACAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, &c.

The above goods are cut in dress lengths, marked in plain figures, and, for the accommodation of customers, a separate counter will be set aside.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CASE OF
ASTRAKHAN FUR SETS.
ALSO,
GENUINE SEAL SKIN SETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

CLEARING SALE OF
RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
RICH FANCY FIGURED
POULT DE SOIES,
AT $1 50 PER YARD, (FORMER PRICE, $2 50.)
BROCHE FAILLES AND TAFFETAS,
AT $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD,
(Former price, $2 75 and $3.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer the BALANCE of their entire stock of
VELVET,
BEAVER,
VELOUR, and
CLOTH CLOAKS,
FANCY JACKETS,
OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE
GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs at very advantageous rates to buyers for holiday presents, &c. Shawls ranging from $40 up. Scarfs ranging from $4 up.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
FOR LADIES.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH AND CASTOR GLOVES.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

AT GAYNOR'S.
We have now in store a magnificent variety
OF CORSETS,
SKIRTS
AND WALKING SUITS
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Which are selling at exceedingly low price.

Walking suits made to order under the supervision of an experienced Cutter. Ladies' own materials made up.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, &c.

A very large and well selected stock of the above goods at greatly reduced prices, the stock embracing all sizes and some of the finest goods. Also,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING
and SHIRTING in all the best makes.
SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES,
ready-made and made to order.
LINEN TABLE DAMASK and CLOTHS, DOILIES,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELING,
TABLE and PIANO COVERS,
MATTRESSES and SPRING BEDS, &c.
FEATHERS, wholesale and retail,
together with a full stock of
IRON FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT
STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
Special attention given to the manufacture of
IRON BEDSTEADS for PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st., opposite Earle's Hotel.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large and well-selected stock, some very fine, at greatly reduced prices.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.,
Opposite Earle's Hotel.

WESTCHESTER LADIES

Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Best Italian Kid Gloves in white and all the new shades, at $1 per pair.
Best Paris Kid Gloves, plain and laced backs, $1 75; sold through the City at $2 and $2 25.
Misses' best Paris Kid Gloves, $1; worth $1 75.
N. B.—A most magnificent assortment of
REAL LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
All of which we offer at extraordinarily low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 2,
1 CASE CHINE DRESS VELVETS,
2 CASES VERY RICH BROCHE TAFFETA AND SATIN, for evening dresses,
1 CASE BLUE PLUSH,
1 CASE GAZE SATINE,
1 CASE VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.,
1 CASE CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
JUST RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMER.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET STORE.
BARGAINS
BARGAINS
in BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, FINE AND COMMON
INGRAIN CARPETS.
Also,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, FOR STORES,
HALLS AND ROOMS.
STAIR CARPETS, DRUGGETS, HEARTH RUGS,
DOOR MATS, &c., &c.
J. HYATT, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,
Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

GOVERNMENT BLANKETS AND CLOTHING,

Consisting principally of eleven-pound Army Blankets, Rubber Blankets and Ponchos, Cavalry and Infantry Great Coats, Pants, Blouses, &c.

Also, Harness, Saddles, Tents, Wagons and Horse Covers, &c., &c. PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant leather goods from the Paris Exposition. Traveling, toilet and shipping bags; glove boxes, dressing cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address
TUNNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SMITH, HALL & BUDD, at No. 460 Broome-st., New-York, MARSHALL N. SMITH & CO., Orange, N. J., and C. W. BUDD & CO., Brewster's, Putnam Co., N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. HALL will sign the firm name in liquidation.
MARSHALL N. SMITH,
CHAS. HALL,
C. W. BUDD.
DEC. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CHAS. W. BUDD and CHAS. HALL have this day formed a co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of Fur and Wool Hats, to be known at New-York under the firm name of BUDD & HALL, and at Brewster's station, Putnam Co., New-York, by that of C. W. BUDD & CO.
CHAS. W. BUDD,
CHARLES HALL.
DEC. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership herefore existing between the undersigned in the City of New-York, under the firm name of H. KENNEDY & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.
HARVEY KENNEDY,
P. F. DURANT.
NOV. 30, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of H. KENNEDY & CO. will be continued, admitting N. F. PALMER, Jr., and W. L. KENNEDY as partners.
H. KENNEDY,
N. F. PALMER, JR.,
W. L. KENNEDY.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST., Nov. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore made by JOHN D. PRINCE, general, and WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and JOHN R. GARLAND, special partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the same to take effect on the 2d day of January, 1868.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.
J. D. PRINCE,
JOHN R. GARLAND,
W. R. TRAVERS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HICKS, HENDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.
Signed, SAMUEL HICKS,
Per JOHN H. HICKS, attorney,
WM. T. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. HICKS.

NEW-YORK, Nov 30, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD K. WILLARD,
JAMES STRUTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE fancy notion, hosiery and trimming store, with lease; established seven years; with a good steady trade; rent low; terms easy; full satisfaction given. Apply at 43 4th-st., near South-7th-st., Williamsburgh.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN an established lumber business in this City; references exchanged. Address LUMBER Box No. 1,947 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS............SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE............SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, THOMPSON............SATURDAY, Dec. 28
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY......Dec. 7
ETNA............SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE............SATURDAY......Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY......Jan. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$150
Second Cabin Passage............80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage............$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$125
Second Cabin Passage............70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI............Dec. 4
ALEPPO............Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............$80 Gold.
Steerage............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAMSHIP CORSICA are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11½ A. M., MONDAY, Dec. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The first-class iron steamship
VIRGINIA,
W. B. SHERWOOD, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, East River,
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office, No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EVERSON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MATA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, UNION DOCK AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3 P. M., (omitting the 37th-st. landing,) daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Union Dock, (Bayville;) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Northport.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $3 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also, roofing slate. Trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:03 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

THE SEVENTH PIANO-FORTE DISTRIBUTION of the UNITED STATES MUTUAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION will take place on the 18th of December, at their Office and Warerooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. New subscribers taken in daily. They have the same privilege of obtaining their pianos, by paying two-thirds of the cost price cash down and the balance in installments.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

C. DIEHL'S

PAINTING OF MACBETH
Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth,
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT,
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST instrument manufactured in New-York is by
JENNYS & SON,
Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.

A SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—Only $250 if taken immediately; cost $550; 7 octaves, celebrated makers, latest improvements, four round corners, finished back, carved rosewood case. Apply at No. 12 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

A BARGAIN—THE PROPERTY OF A LADY going to Havana; rosewood first-class piano-forte; modern improvements; best City makers; cost $550; price, $250; 7-octave; carved case. Apply at 20 4th-av.

$100 TO $600.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND piano-fortes cheap for cash; also to let and for sale on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

HARP.—A VERY SUPERIOR TONED DOUBLE action harp for sale, cheap, the owner leaving the City. Inquire at No. 141 Chrystie-st., in the rear house.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 85 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 21 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1867.
The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis will (by authority of law) offer at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the remainder of the "ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS," amounting in the aggregate to
TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
The bonds will be offered for sale in sums of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the whole, or such portion of the whole two and a half million dollars, will be sold, as may in the judgment of the Board seem proper. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Jan. 1, 1868, as soon as signed by the Mayor, City Register and President of the Board, and must be paid for at the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, in the currency of the United States, ON DELIVERY.
These bonds bear date June 25, 1867; have twenty years to run; principal and interest payable (interest half-yearly) in GOLD COIN of the United States, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, and being ante-dated, one coupon, for the amount of interest due 25th of December, 1867, will be cut off previous to delivery.
The security for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is based:
First—On the faith and credit of the City of St. Louis.
Second—On the annual revenue of the Water Works. This revenue, for the seven months ending Oct. 31, amounted to $169,888 05; and for the year ending April 1, 1868, will probably amount to $280,000.
When the Works now being constructed are completed and in operation, with the increased area which will then be supplied, the annual revenue, it is estimated, will reach half a million.
The accruing net revenue is appropriated by law to the payment (in gold) of principal and interest of these bonds, and cannot be legally diverted from that purpose.
Copies of the law under which the Commissioners act will be sent, on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

SALE OF SUPERB WORKS OF ART.

ARTICLES OF VIRTU,
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES, &c., NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 3 and 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, a superb collection of Paris and Vienna works of art, articles of virtu and novelties suitable for holiday and wedding presents, comprising an entire invoice received direct from a large Paris dealer, consisting of real bronze groups and statuettes, real bronze and marble clocks, French and Vienna regulators in ebony, rosewood and black walnut cases; ladies' workboxes, card-receivers, gentlemen's smoking-cases in bronze, ormolu and leather; exquisite miniature clocks in ormolu, elegant alpaca silver centre pieces and groups, the first ever imported; bronze and ormolu inkstands, &c., the most of which were exhibited at the late Paris Exposition, and forming the most elegant assortment of fancy goods ever offered at auction in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, executed by A. B. DURAND, Esq., our well-known and distinguished artist.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., the collection of A. B. Durand, Esq., who is about removing to the country, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American scenes, all painted by himself, without reserve. This will afford the public an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with the works of this great artist.
They will be on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, from Monday, 2d inst., until the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY and evening, at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, as above, a fine collection of original oil paintings, many of which have recently arrived from Europe, comprising works of the following celebrated artists, viz.:

E. Verboeckhoven,	Robbe,
M. A. Koek Koek,	L. Debeul,
F. Sirobel,	Vaarburg,
J. Carrabain,	C. de Vogel,
F. Lebret,	Verschuur,
A. Servare,	Z. Notteman,
Marohn,	O. Leickert,
Devos,	Kossiter,
C. Mertz,	Verhoven Ball,

and others.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE valuable lots on 12th-av. and 132d and 133d sts., near the Boulevard.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Charles E. Butler, Esq., Trustee of the estate of Hamilton Wilkes, deceased:
12TH-AV.—8 lots, comprising the entire front between 132d and 133d sts., each 25x100 feet.
132D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 50 feet 7 inches west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
132D-ST.—23 lots, north side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
133D-ST.—22 lots, south side, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, each 25x99 feet 11 inches.
One-third of the purchase money may remain upon bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable. For any further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 49 Wall-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS.—CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 30, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
A large collection of Books in their various departments: History, Biography, Fiction, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, &c., &c., Catalogues ready.
TUESDAY, Dec. 3, and FOLLOWING DAYS, at 1 o'clock each day,
Great special sale of books, American and foreign, consisting of Holiday, Illustrated, Juvenile and Standard Miscellaneous Books, many in rich and elegant bindings. New and fresh stock.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF NO. 36 SOUTH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of William J. Marrin, Esq., Referee:
SOUTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings, No. 36 South-st., between Old and Coenties slips, lot 19 feet 8 inches front, 20 feet 6 inches in the rear, and 88 feet deep; also the water lot in front of the said store; also the water lot in front of the lot on the northeast corner of South-st. and Cuyler's-alley.
Sale peremptory. Terms at sale.
C. W. SANDFORD, Attorney, No. 5 Tryon-row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 100 SPLENDID PROSPECT PARK BUILDING LOTS BELONGING TO THE HEIRS OF PETER WYCKOFF, DECEASED. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 100 splendid building lots on 4th, 5th, 7th and 11th avs., and on 15th, 16th, Middle, 17th and Braxton sts. All near and some adjoining the Prospect-park of Brooklyn. Maps now ready at the office of the Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 29, 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of Nov., 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d2-law6w

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.

Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA CHAMPAGNE,

MADE FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND GRAPE,
Pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to any foreign champagne. Purity undoubted and guaranteed. Prices $16 and $18 per case. Put up expressly by
OTIS FIELD, No. 125 Fulton-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director............MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.
Previous to the departure of the Company for Boston.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, at 8,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
SIGNORA A. RONCONI. SIG. TESTA.
SIG. BELLINI. SIG. ANTONUCCI.
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, at 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA.
IL TROVATORE.
Reappearance of the new dramatic prima donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG.
THURSDAY, OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director............MAX MARETZEK
Positively Last Appearance in Brooklyn of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
MARY STUART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director............JOHN DE POL
Mr. De Pol begs to announce to the public of New-York that, in accordance with the general desire of witnessing his grand European Combination by ladies and families, whose fear of insecurity against fire that might occur at Banvard's Opera House and Museum, has induced him, at an immense sacrifice and additional outlay, to take, for a limited number of nights, the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
which he will have the honor of opening for the first time on
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3,
with the following attractive danseuses;
Mlle GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI,
Mlle. ELIZA BLASINA, Mlle. AUGUSTA SOHLKE,
Mlle. ESMESILDA DIANI, Mlle. EUGENIE LUPO,
Mlle. AURELIA RICCI, Mlle. L. BARRETTA,
Mons. GIOVANI LUPO.
De Pol's Star European Ballet Combination, under the direction of Signor D. RONSANI.
A full and efficient Corps Dramatique, strengthened by the addition, among others, of Miss HATTI THORNE and Miss ANNIE WOOD.
The orchestra, under the direction of
Mons. A. PREDIGAM,
who will appear in the spectacular ballet of the
GOLDEN BRANCH,
reconstructed and remodeled by the addition of
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY, and the addition of the grand new scenes, the wonderful
KALOSPINTHECHROMEKENE,
or Magic Fairy Fountain, the most elaborate and magnificent exhibition and combination of water, crystal, chemical effects and chaste living statuary, forming an ensemble never before presented to the public of America.
TWO ENTIRE NEW BALLETS,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR,
LE PACHA DE JANINA.
GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT ONE.
Evening performances this week, TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
and SATURDAY.
The popular prices will remain as usual.
ADMISSION 75 CENTS.
Orchestra and balcony circle (reserved) $1 50.
Private boxes $8 and $10.
Family circle 50 cents.
Matinees, admission ONE DOLLAR.
Box-offices now open.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
MONDAY EVENING Dec. 2.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
LE BOURREAU DES CRANES and OFFENBACH'S OPERETTE,
EDGARD ET SA BONNE,
In which the fascinating Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLEUR,
In which Mlles. LAGRIFFOUL, LEDUC, &c., appear.
Tickets at the Theatre; Scribner's, No. 701; Cochran's, No. 835, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GOLDSMITH'S CITY COLLEGE, NO. 212 BOWERY.—Parents and guardians are assured that this institution is the best and cheapest institution in the State for a thorough COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. A Ladies' Writing Class day and evening. Terms—Three Dollars. Call or send for circulars at the City College, or at the Writing College, Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the Reputed Penman of America.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

AT $10—BOOK-KEEPING, TIME UNLIMITED; arithmetic, grammar, spelling, $5 each; 20 writing lessons, $3 50; 12 private rooms: day and evening. No. 62 Bowery and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. King: Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17.
ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, $5, WRITING $3, Arithmetic, $3. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form classes this day at the above nominal prices, to accommodate persons thrown out of business. Seats must be secured immediately.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FRENCH LESSONS AND FRENCH board, in a French teacher's family, No. 218 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OR GOVERNOR.—A MARRIED German gentleman of high education, teaches German, French and Italian, at the pupil's residence, at $1 a lesson; or would accept a situation as teacher in an institution, or as visiting governor in a family of high standing by taking charge of the general education of its children. Address T, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

APPLICATIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED by the Professors of Modern Languages in the University of New-York to form Evening Classes in French, German and Spanish. University Building Rooms, Nos. 9 and 13.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WILL INSTRUCT on the piano, in singing and the English branches, in payment for board. Apply or address P. MORAND, No. 627 Broadway.

A LADY WISHES PUPILS IN THE ENGLISH branches, at their homes, or to read history and literature with them. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
HANNIBAL, JR.!
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000. The only
LARGE EARED ELEPHANT!
in America.
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
JUST ARRIVED, JUST ARRIVED.
Second Week of MILNES LEVICK'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
LIVING GORILLA!
LIVING GORILLA!
THE ONLY ONE in captivity. TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, OREGON BEARDED LADY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
For the first course of four lectures, or for any one of the aforesaid lectures, can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVEL AND DIVERSIFIED ATTRACTIONS!
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA.
THE UNIFORM EXCELLENCE
of the entertainment presented at this establishment, and
THE EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTIES
which have been produced the present season have drawn out the warmest manifestations of approval from
THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS,
and attention is specially directed to the following extracts from some of
THE LEADING JOURNALS OF NEW-YORK.

From the New-York Tribune.

A splendid programme, in its way, is offered at the Circus, John Henry, the champion rider, Mlle. Henrietta, the Denzer Brothers, Nat Austin and Joe Pentland—these are some of its features. Joseph Pfau, however, is the newest and most striking. He has played here but one week, yet he has made an abiding impression on the minds of votaries of physical science, and on all minds that appreciate and admire dauntless courage and thorough skill. He performs a Flying Trapeze act which is an improvement on that of Mr. Hanlon, and he exhibits wonderful nerve and proof of patient and careful training. We have seen no circus performer who can be named as his equal, and we doubt if there is one, excepting, possibly, Leotard.

From the New-York Herald.

Pfau, the Russian athlete, is one of the most extraordinary performers that ever made a football of his body in sawdust ring, or thrilled the hearts of the audience with flying somersaults, aerial flights, and other feats of agility. The equestrian programme at this neat, well-arranged, cleanly-furnished establishment is of a novel and interesting character, and affords delight to the large audiences.

From the Evening Post.

The New-York Circus has begun its present season in a manner which shows that the past success of this place of amusement has encouraged the management to make greater efforts than before to deserve the public favor it has fairly won. Every week since the season began novel features have been introduced into the performances, which now surpass in variety and excellence any similar performance we have ever before had. This week the extraordinary and daring feats of the famous Russian athlete, Pfau, have been the special new attraction. His trapeze performances are certainly of a more remarkable and startling character than any that have ever been attempted here before. The acrobatic performances of the Denzer Brothers, and the wonderful juggling of Mr. John Henry on horseback, continue to astonish and please.

From the World.

It is now safe to say that Pfau is the best gymnast, in his way, we have had in this country, as he is said to be by odds the best in Europe. He is the superior of Léotard, who was the superior of Hanlon. The turn about in the air between the trapezes is a feat unexecuted and inexecutable except by Pfau. A description of the mere feats might be written, but the entire ease and grace with which they are done, and which, with the peril in which the athlete continually oscillates, gives them their zest, are indescribable. He is a sure success, and the managers of the Circus deserve credit for the enterprise they show in adding this new feature to their already brilliant bill.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

New-York possède en ce moment un cirque qui mérite sous tous les rapports la popularité croissant dont il jouit. Il n'est guère probable qu'aucun autre puisse lui être comparé pour la variété de sa troupe, et pour l'excellence individuelle du personnel qui la compose. Il vient d'engager récemment deux artistes Parisiens, M. Henry et Mlle. Henrietta, qui ont conquis dès leurs débuts la faveur du public. On gymnaste Russe de premier ordre, M. Pfau, fait sensation avec ses exercises de trapèze volant, qui le placent au-dessus des plus renommés, sans en excepter Leotard, le premier parmi les premiers.

PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have created
THE MOST REMARKABLE SENSATION
ever produced by any athletic performance, in his
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS.
Second week of the spirited Equestrian Diversion of
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ON HORSEBACK,
by Madame Virginia Sherwood, Miss Emma Stickney, Mlle. Jeannette Ellsler, Madame Soyer, and Mr. Nat. Austin.
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY,
MLLE. EMILIE HENRIETTA,
THE WONDERFUL DENZER BROTHERS,
EL NINO EDDIE,
and the full strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together in this country, in an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 2.
Great care will be taken to render these
SELECT FAMILY SOIREES
worthy the approval and patronage of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF RESPECTABILITY.
Tickets can be obtained at the ACADEMY ROOMS,
TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open for the season.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE CLASS
THURSDAY EVENING.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
Will open at
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
9 feet by 12 feet; illustrating the history of the country from the Landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Seats may be secured in advance on and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at the stroke of 8 o'clock.

GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

1,000 BIRDS.
The first Fall Exhibition of the
AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY
will be held at
MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., closing Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 P. M. Open day and evening.
The largest and finest collection of various birds—many new—pigeons, canary birds, &c., &c., ever seen in this country, will be on exhibition. Admittance 30 cents; season tickets $1; to be had at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, and at the door.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

"BREAKERS AHEAD."

ANNA E. DICKINSON
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., will preside.
Tickets 50c. For sale at the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Matthews, No. 929 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

FAIRS.

THE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL Association and Home for Destitute Children will hold their Annual Fair and Festival, in the Auditorium of the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 3 and 4, from 3 to 10 P. M. The children will be present each day. Tickets for sale at the door.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York,
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
NORWOOD
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS will be repeated for the last times the picturesque comedy in four acts, entitled
NORWOOD,
With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS,
EXQUISITE SCENERY,
THE SUPERB MILITARY MUSIC,
THE THRILLING TABLEAUX,
THE RICHLY COMICAL INCIDENTS,
UNIQUE CAMP-FROLICS.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
will be produced the very thrilling romantic and totally original drama of life and love in New-York, by Mr. Augustin Daly, author of "Leah," "Griffith Gaunt," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., entitled
UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT,
which will be produced with entirely new scenery by Schell, the original music by Tissington, and the picturesque Pier and River View by Starlight, and the Wondrous Railroad Sensation. The cast will embrace the names of
Miss SOPHIE WORRELL,
Miss JENNIE WORRELL,
Miss IRENE WORRELL,
Mr. J. K. Mortimer............as............Snorkey
Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr............as............Bermudas
Mr. G. H. Clarke............as............Ray Trafford
Mr. Welch Edwards............as............Byke
Mr. H. C. Ryner, Mr. W. H. Collings, Mr. Geo. Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world-wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867,
Will be presented the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps in the world.
FIRST REPRESENTATION
of a splendid characteristic Pas, the
FLOWER OF LOVE.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE
received each evening with overwhelming applause.
The Premium Transformation, exquisite scenery, Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill. The Mechanical Donkey every evening.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
To conclude with the capital petite comedy of
FORTY AND FIFTY,
in which will appear Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Mrs. MARY SCOTT.
The success of MAUD'S PERIL will preclude for the present the continuation of the
SERIES OF STANDARD PLAYS.
Due notice will be given of their resumption.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
TUESDAY, Dec. 3—MAUD'S PERIL and DR. DILWORTH.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4—MAUD'S PERIL and a favorite farce.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE FLORENCES,
AND TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—FLORENCE MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

BURLESQUE AND COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 2.
CINDERELLA.
Clorinda............Mr. LEFFINGWELL
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
Irasmine............Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
WEDNESDAY, Matinee at 2 P. M.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS ONE MORE WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM."
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
EXQUISITE MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS AND OTHERS,
GLORIOUS TRANSFORMATION FINALE,
OPEN EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

FIRST MATINEE
(for the benefit of the Women's Infirmary,)
AT STEINWAY HALL,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 4,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HUMOROUS LECTURE:
"THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND."
Reserved seats at Root & Anthony's, No. 27 Nassau-st.; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Steinway Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 10 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs, and leaves the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by Messrs. CARLE & STRONG, No. 153 Water-st.; JOS. HORSEY'S SON, No. 84 Maiden-lane, and S. NEWBY, No. 89 Maiden-lane. Wholesale by the proprietor, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS EDMONTON, Middlesex, England.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

A.—DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 8 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints would do well to call on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated: $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. ALLEN'S OFFICE, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultation for ladies; an experienced lady physician in attendance if desired; immediate relief from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Continued from First Page.

the law, this subject is recommended to be brought to the notice of Congress for such further legislation as may be deemed necessary and proper. It is very desirable that the bridges should be built as soon as practicable, and that a sufficient appropriation for the purpose be made. When the work is done, one-half of its expense will be returned to the Government by the railroad Company.

The arms and other ordnance stores which had accumulated at the Southern arsenals, excepting one in Florida turned over for use by the Freedmen's Bureau, and one at Little Rock, Arkansas, occupied as a military station, have been repossessed, and are now in charge of the Ordnance Department. The buildings and other public property at these arsenals should be kept from decay and in proper preservation, and the ordnance estimates include the amount necessary for that purpose. The arsenal at Augusta, Ga., from its position and healthfulness, is peculiarly suitable for a large arsenal of deposit, and its advantages in this respect should be made available as it may be considered necessary and proper to store arms in the South. The establishment of an arsenal at a suitable point between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, for supplying troops serving in that region, is considered necessary, and an appropriation for that purpose is recommended. The sale of the small arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt., and Liberty, Mo., which may be soon abandoned without disadvantage to the public service, is also recommended, as well as the sale of the North Carolina arsenal, the Macon armory, and the powder-works at Augusta, Ga., which were captured from the rebel Government. The land and other property at Harper's Ferry, formerly used for an armory, are not now required by the Depatment, and their sale is recommended, if it be decided that it can be done under the Government title. If not sold, it is suggested that that it be leased for a term of years.

There were 23,083 Springfield rifle muskets converted into breech-loaders during the past fiscal year at the national armory, and about 100,000 muskets, carbines and sabres were cleaned and repaired there. All of the converted arms have been issued to troops, and nearly all the infantry serving in the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte have been armed with them. Monthly reports received from the commanders of the companies so armed have been highly favorable to the arm, and furnish abundant evidence of its excellence and fitness for the military service. The almost unanimous opinion expressed by the officers is, that the musket is simple, strong, not liable to get out of order, and extremely accurate in firing. Not a single officer has expressed the opinion that the calibre (reduced from that of the muzzle-loader) is too small, while a few have recommended a further reduction. These arms have done excellent service in an Indian campaign during the past Summer; very few of them have been reported as rendrred unserviceable, and of these, more were made unserviceable through carelessness than from all other causes. In July, 1866, the Secretary of War directed the conversion of 25,000 Springfield rifle muskets into breech-loaders, and the preparation of an adequate supply of proper ammunition. He afterward ordered the conversion of these arms to be continued, without fixing a limit as to number; and the work was carried on rapidly until August, 1867, when it was directed to be suspended, after 50,000 arms had been altered. That number is nearly completed, and there have been prepared the requisite tools for converting about 400 muskets per day, at which rate their conversion can be resumed at short notice. It is confidently believed that no converted breech-loader, in this country or in Europe, has been produced which is superior to the converted Springfield musket, as altered at the armory, and that none equal to it in serviceable qualities can be produced at less cost. In view of the fact that the 50,000 converted muskets will very soon be issued to troops, leaving no breech-loading muskets on hand in store, it is recommended that the conversion of the Springfield musket be resumed. The chief difficulties which have been interposed against the production of a good breech-loading musket, by the Ordnance Department, have been the immediate claim of almost every improvement under some of the many patents which have been granted for improvements in fire arms; and the extreme eagerness and strong efforts of some inventors, and others interested in patents, to have their particular inventions used in the Government military service. There are many claims of patent rights in the methods used to convert the Springfield muskets. Several parties, in some instancas, claim to hold patents for the same thing; and every improvement, it is believed, is claimed by more than one inventor. The validity of such patent claims for the improvements used at the national armory in converting the musket have not been acknowledged by the Ordnance Bureau, which believes that the proper course for the various claimants to take is to establish their respective rights, and then apply to Congress for remuneration for their use by the Government.

The cartridges used for breech-loading arms are known as "central fire," about 7,000,000 of which have been fabricated. Extensive trials of them, made by troops and in proofs, resulted in an average failure of only one-third of one per cent.

Smooth-bore cannon of less than eight inches calibre being ineffective against iron-clad war vessels, it has been determined to supersede all such now in the seacoast forts by those of heavier calibre, and by rifled cannon. A board of engineer, ordnance and artillery officers, specially appointed to consider the subject of arming the permanent forts, reported that 1,915 pieces of the calibre of 13, 15 and 20 inches for smooth bores, and of 10 and 12 inches for rifles, were required for the permanent fortifications, and should be provided; and their report was approved by the Secretary of War. None of these guns have yet been provided, and there are no existing orders or contracts for heavy cannon. This stoppage of the procurement of heavy cannon has been mainly occasioned by "persistent efforts for some time past by ignorant or designing persons to destroy public confidence in the heavy guns which have been provided by the Ordnance Department of the army and navy." This subject, as also the experiments which have been made to test the durability and efficiency of these cannon, are stated more fully and in detail in the report of the Chief of Ordnance. The experiments have resulted in establishing the fact that our heavy cast-iron cannon are the cheapest and most effective guns that are possessed by any nation. While this is fully proved so far as regards the smooth-bore heavy guns, and the same results have followed in respect to the rifles, so far as the tests have yet been applied to them, it is not deemed prudent to enter upon the manufacture of these latter to a large extent without the previous trial of a greater number of these guns.

Since the delivery of the report of the Chief of Ordnance, that officer has received such information as to materially change his views in regard to additional legislation, which he thinks necessary to secure the interests of the United States, before expending any money on the railroad bridge at Rock Island.

His views will be submitted in special report hereafter.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The Chief Signal Officer of the army reports that the course of tuition in military signaling and telegraphing has been definitely established and commenced at West Point; that the preliminary steps have been taken to secure the arrangement, upon similar plans, in so far as is practicable, of the studies of these duties, at the Military and Naval Academies; that a project for the general communication of the army and navy, by signals common to both services, has been brought under consideration; that a general order, publishing regulations for the equipment and instruction of the army, has been authorized. When these plans shall have been carried into effect, the active forces of the United States will be prepared to use, in the contingencies of the service, either aerial or electric telegraphy.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The corps of cadets at the examination in June last numbered two hundred and fifty-five. Of these sixty-three graduated, and were commissioned in the army.

The report of the Board of Visitors exhibits fully the excellent condition of the institution, and bears ample testimony of its usefulness. They renew the recommendation made by the Board of the previous year to increase the number of cadets, giving substantially, but perhaps more elaborately, the same arguments for the increase. They also recommend that the pay and emoluments of the Superintendent should not be less than those of a Brigadier-General, and give various strong reasons therefor. They rightly say that "the continuous and increasing visits of official persons from abroad and from our own country exact expenditures which ought not to be permitted by a generous people any longer to diminish his income." The erection of a fire-proof building, for the preservation and safety of the records and archives of the academy, is also recommended. Congress appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to accomplish this object, but it is found inadequate, and an additional appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars is asked for this year. Other recommendations are made by the Board, but for which no estimates are submitted by the inspector. The inspector bears liberal testimony to the unusual degree of interest and patience manifested by the Board to examine and investigate all the affairs, faults, and errors of administration of the institution; and he says that it will be the pleasure and endeavor of the academic authorities to profit by and carry out the views and suggestions of the Board where no legal obstacle intervenes.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is	$77,124,707 08
For office of the General of the army	5,000 00
For Adjutant-General's office, recruiting service	[illegible]
For Inspector-General's office—no appropriation.	
For Military Academy	146,805 00
For pay of cadets, &c.	188,707 00
	835,012 00
For Bureau of Military Justice—no appropriation.	
For Quartermaster-General's Department	$28,180,066 20
For ditto—deficiency estimate	13,500,000 00
For ditto—for contingencies	100,000 00
	$41,780,066 20
For subsistence department—no appropriation.	
For medical department	$15,000 00
For pay department	23,412,068 00
For engineer bureau	10,528,769 88
For ordnance bureau	1,533,084 00
For Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands—no appropriation.	
For signal service	$27,000 00

The foregoing estimates for the approaching fiscal year are taken from the estimate of the different bureau chiefs, without change of the items. They are based upon the expenditures of the current year, and will probably exceed the amount which will be required. A season of peace with the Indians on the Plains will of itself materially diminish the expenditures of the army, and justify a reduction in the number of enlisted men in a company.

Attention may be attracted to the great increase of appropriation for the bureaus of the War Department asked for this year over the estimates of last year, and requires explanation. The expenses for the next fiscal year will necessarily be much below those for the present year. It will be observed that $13,600,000 of the present estimate is to cover deficiency in appropriation of last year. The last Congress made large appropriations for river and harbor improvements, for which no estimates were then made. The work having been commenced under such authority, it is now necessary to make large estimates for its continuance. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, having been made during the existence of war, were very large; far in excess of requirements after cessation of hostilities. This left a large balance, already appropriated, to commence the present fiscal year with, and reduced the estimate. No such balance will exist to commence the year 1868–69 with.

The small regular army sustained by the United States prior to 1861 was kept well supplied with officers educated at the national Military Academy. After the rebellion, however, it was found necessary to increase this standing force about four-fold. The war educated soldiers to fill well, by judicious selections, this increase to the army, but not to keep up the supply. The original vacancies created by this increase of the army are now filled, and appointments hereafter to fill vacancies must go in at the foot of the army register. For this reason, the time has passed, or soon will, when efficient volunteer soldiers, educated in the rebellion, will be willing to accept such positions; or, if willing, will be of an age making it unadvisable to accept them. While the army has been so much increased, no addition has been made to the number of cadets admitted at West Point. I would now respectfully recommend an increase to the full number that can be accommodated without additional buildings. The present number of cadets is limited by the number of Representatives and Delegates in the Lower House of Congress, and ten at large each year, appointed by the President. Four hundred cadets can be accommodated without increase of expense to the Government, further than the pay to the additional number. The manner of making these appointments, I would suggest, should be by adding three at large additional, to be appointed by the President, and by regarding a vacancy as existing in each Congressional District when the cadet representing it enters the second class.

I would recommend the continuance for another year of the additional pay allowed to officers of the army by the last Congress.

The 37th section of the Act of July 28, 1866, appropriates $20,000 for the procurement of an equestrian statue of Lieut.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. It has been found that the work cannot be contracted for for less than from three to four times the appropriation; hence no contract has been entered into.

Special report will be submitted hereafter of plans and estimates that have been prepared for the erection of new War Department buildings.

By act of Congress the ten Southern States which have no representation in the national councils are divided into five military districts, each commanded by an officer of the army of not less rank than Brigadier-General. The powers of these commanders are both civil and military. So far as their military duties are concerned they are under the same subordination to the General of the Army and Secretary of War that Department Commanders are. In their civil capacity they are entirely independent of both the General and Secretary, except in the matters of removals, appointment and details, where the General of the Army has the same powers as have District Commanders. It is but fair to the District Commanders, however, to state that, while they have been thus independent in their civil duties, there has not been one of them who would not yield to a positively expressed wish, in regard to any matter of civil administration, from either of the officers placed over them by the Constitution or acts of Congress, so long as that wish was in the direction of a proper execution of the law for the execution of which they alone are responsible. I am pleased to say that the Commanders of the five military districts have executed their difficult trust faithfully and without bias from any judgment of their own as to the merit or demerit of the law they were executing.

FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the State of Virginia, Bvt. Major-Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD commanding. In assuming command, the principle was announced by Gen. SCHOFIELD that the military power conferred by act of Congress on the District Commander would be used only so far as was necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the power was conferred. The civil Government was interfered with only when necessary, and the wisdom of the policy has been demonstrated by the result. The instances of complaint of the action of the civil courts become exceedingly rare. Still the evil which existed prior to the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, though mitigated by the increased efficiency of civil officers, was not removed. It was an evil in the jury system, apparent at all times and fully developed by the natural antagonism between loyalist and rebel, or the prejudice between white and black, existing throughout the South since the rebellion. The first idea was to admit blacks on juries and prescribe a test of loyalty. But as the requirement of a unanimous verdict must give very inadequate protection where strong prejudice of class or caste exists, and as a military change of jury system would be but temporary, it was determined to leave its change to the Convention soon to meet, and be content with a system of military commissions. Such Commissioners were appointed from officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau for the different cities and counties of the State, with powers of justices of the peace, while the State was divided into sub-districts, under commanders whose powers were ultimately increased to those of Circuit Judges, taking jurisdiction only in cases where civil authorities failed to do justice. The system has given a large measure of protection to all classes of citizens, with slight interference with the civil courts.

Since the publication of the Act of March 23, 1867, all elections have been suspended. Existing State, county and municipal officers were continued in office. Vacancies have been filled by the District Commander. The number of removals has been five, and of appointments to fill vacancies 105.

In executing the registration a board of officers was first appointed to select registering officers. The selections were made with great care, and the officers so selected have, with few exceptions, done their duty in the most satisfactory manner. Carefully prepared regulations for the boards of registration were issued, being made as specific as possible, so as to secure a uniform rule of disfranchisement throughout the State. In prescribing them the District Commander was controlled by the belief that the law made him responsible for its correct interpretation, as well as its faithful execution.

The results of the first session of the registering boards were all received on Sept. 15. One hundred and fifteen thousand and sixty-eight whites, and one hundred and one thousand three hundred and eighty-two colored registered; one thousand six hundred and twenty whites, and two hundred and thirty-two colored being rejected. The tax list of 1866–'67 (not quite complete) returns about one hundred and thirty-six thousand white male adults and eighty-seven thousand colored male adults. This indicates that the number of whites disfranchised, or who have failed to register, is about nineteen thousand, and that about fifteen thousand more colored men have been registered than were on the tax lists. Hence it may be inferred that nearly all male adults, white or colored, not disfranchised, have registered.

The principle upon which the apportionment was made was to give separate representations to the smallest practicable subdivisions of the State, and where fractions remained over to so combine counties in election districts as to justly represent those portions. This is believed to be the fairest mode of apportionment practicable under the law.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT

Comprises the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding. Major Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and Gen. CANBY assigned by order of the President.

In order to secure a more efficient administration of justice it was deemed necessary to place all Sheriffs and other municipal officers under the immediate control of a military officer. Accordingly all such officers were directed to report to the Provost-Marshal-General, and to make monthly reports of "crimes committed" and "prisoners confined." The reports of prisoners confined have aided materially in detecting illegal imprisonments or punishments, and have enabled the District Commander to secure the release of many Union men and freedmen, against whom much gross injustice had been committed.

A bureau of civil affairs was established to take charge of all matters pertaining to registration; and its duties were afterward extended to include all questions of protection to person or property arising under the laws of Congress. One hundred and seventy registration precincts were established in North Carolina, and one hundred and nine in South Carolina.

In North Carolina there were registered 103,060 whites, and 71,657 blacks; and in South Carolina, 45,751 whites, and 79,585 blacks. Registration proceeded very slowly on account of slowness of communication with distant parts of the district.

Of the appropriation made by Congress, $54,802 87 have been expended, and outstanding liabilities will exceed the balance on hand $194,802 87.

The present condition of the district is so satisfactory as to warrant the belief that after elections the number of military posts in both States can be diminished.

THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, Brevet Major-Gen. JOHN POPE, commanding.

On assuming command an order was issued by Gen. POPE continuing in office State officials, but forbidding their opposing the Reconstruction acts; prohibiting elections except under those acts and giving notice that all vacancies in civil offices would be filled by the District Commander. Becoming satisfied subsequently that State officials, while obeying the order personally, yet officially, by their patronage, encouraged papers opposing the Reconstruction Act, an order was issued forbidding official patronage to such papers.

In consequence of the riot at Mobile an order was issued holding city and county officers responsible for the preservation of peace at all public meetings, and requiring the United States troops to assist them when called on. No disturbances have since occurred.

Under the laws of the State no colored person could be admitted to the jury-box, and there was no surety of justice to Union men, to people from the North, (and especially ex-Union soldiers,) or to colored persons, from juries inflamed with hostility toward such classes.

There is a very large number of cases of wrong perpetrated by such juries in the district on file.

Accordingly an order was issued directing all juries to be drawn indiscriminately from the list of voters registered by the Boards of Registration.

Very few civil officers have been removed, and those, in almost every case, were removed for refusing to comply with orders. Appointments to fill vacancies have only been made where the daily business of the people demanded it.

The State Treasurers of Georgia, Alabama and Florida have been ordered to make no payments after the appropriations of the present fiscal year have expired, save on warrants approved by the District Commander, as it is believed that a new Legislature will not continue or approve many of the appropriations made.

In executing the registration it was deemed advisable that no officer nor soldier of the United States should be employed, and accordingly each Board of Registration was appointed from among the citizens living in the district, and to consist of two white men and one colored. A fixed sum was paid for registering each name, the average for the district being twenty-six cents per name.

There were registered in Georgia 95,214 whites and 93,457 colored; in Alabama, 74,450 whites and 90,350 colored, and in Florida, 11,180 whites and 15,357 colored. The amount expended in registration, &c., has been $162,325.

The appointment of delegates was made in Georgia for State Senatorial Districts, and in Alabama for Representative Districts, fixed by an order. Polls were ordered to be opened at each county seat.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, Brevet Major Gen. E. O. C. ORD, commanding.

The reconstruction measures of Congress are unpopular with a majority of the white people, but their execution has met with slight opposition, the ignorant and lawless, from whom alone trouble was to be apprehended, having been kept in order by the troops distributed through the States.

The civil laws have not been interfered with when equally administered, except to remove from the civil courts cases of crime charged against persons who, being opposed to the rebellion, had reason to fear prejudice. Also freedmen's cases, where the courts were practically closed against them; and cases of horse-stealing and violations of acts of Congress, for all of which military commissions have been organized.

The officers of the Provisional State Government have continued in office, except where they have failed to perform their duties. It is difficult to find competent men who can qualify to fill vacancies in civil offices, some of which are consequently vacant.

In consequence of the indisposition (as manifested of late,) of the civil authorities in Arkansas to take action in offences of an aggravated nature against freedmen, orders have been issued for the trial of all such cases by Military Commission, and for prompt action to be taken for the punishment of civil officers who fail to issue writs against offenders committing assaults, &c., against freedmen, and prohibiting bail for the appearance of such criminals.

The extension of suffrage to freedmen has evidently aroused a sentiment of hostility to the colored race, and to Northern men in many parts of the district, which did not exist before; and Gen. ORD is convinced that a larger force than is now stationed in those States to preserve order and organize Conventions will be required hereafter to protect them and secure the freedmen the use of the suffrage.

In a majority of the counties of this district there are very few men who can take the test oath, and these are not disposed to defy public opinion by accepting office, unless supported by a military force afterward.

The will of the colored people may be in favor of supporting loyal office-holders, but their intelligence is not now sufficient to enable them to combine for the execution of their will. All their combinations are now conducted by white men under the protection of the military; if the protection is withdrawn, the white men now controlling would withdraw with it; and some of the Southern people, now exasperated at what they deem the freedmen's presumption, would not be very gentle toward them, so that the presence of a larger military force will be required for some time to maintain the freedmen in the right of suffrage.

FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT

comprises the States of Louisiana and Texas, Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. MOWER, commanding.

No report has yet been received from Gen. MOWER, but it is expected in time for the meeting of Congress.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, who was originally assigned to the command of this district, was relieved, and Gen. HANCOCK assigned by the orders of the President. On the decease of Brevet Major-Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN, designated as the officer next in rank to whom Gen. SHERIDAN should turn over the command until Gen. HANCOCK assumed it, Gen. MOWER succeeded to the command.

Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES having been relieved before the period for submitting their annual reports, none have been received from them. They have, however, been called on recently to submit reports, which may be expected before the meeting of Congress.

The territory of the United States not embraced in the five military districts is divided into military divisions (they subdivided into departments) and departments.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

Commanded by Liet.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, embraces the Departments of Dakotah, the Platte and the Missouri; commanded respectively by Brevet Major-Gen. A. H. TERRY, Brevet Major-Gen. C. C. AUGER, and Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

During the latter part of the year 1866, the operations of this command were embarrassed by the necessity of mustering out the volunteer troops that had been organized for the war of the rebellion, before a sufficient number of regular troops could be raised and forwarded to remote parts of the frontier to replace them. The Winter of 1866–67 proved to be unprecedentedly severe, so that it was a physical impossibility to keep open communication with some of the most remote posts. The garrison of Fort Phil. Kearney, on Powder River, 223 miles distant from old Fort Laramie, suffered severely from an attack made by Indians, Dec. 21, 1866, upon a wagon-train and its escorts, that had been sent a short distance from the fort to procure lumber, in which Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. J. FETTERMAN and a detachment of forty-nine men were killed. In December other bands of hostile Indians made their appearance at Fort Buford, and rumors were received of the massacre of the entire garrison. All communication being cut off by the severity of the weather, great anxiety was felt for the safety of the garrison for two months, when reports were received contradicting the capture of the post.

In the Spring of 1867 rumors were received from all quarters of a renewal of Indian hostilities. Though many proved to be greatly exaggerated, yet depredations and attacks on the principal emigrant routes increased to such an extent that it required the utmost activity on the part of the troops to keep open communication with our Territories, and protect working parties on the important railroads now in process of construction.

A village of the Cheyennes and Sioux, on Pawnee Fork, was burned April 19, as a punishment for depredations previously committed.

Department commanders visited the scenes of hostilities in person, and made every effort with the means at hand to afford protection. They have at times been greatly embarrassed by a disposition on the part of irresponsible persons to precipitate hostilities by false rumors and sensation reports.

Since the Indian Commission provided by act of July 20, 1867, commenced its labors, the operations of the troops have been confined to the defensive, and they are now principally engaged in garrisoning the most important posts.

Indians have been employed as soldiers under the provisions of the act of July 28, 1866, with some success. The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to the remarks of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN on this subject, and also in regard to providing for a more efficient civil government in the Indian country.

The following number of trains have passed Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, from Feb. 1 to Sept. 28: Trains, 124; wagons, 3,074; men, 4,587; women, 556; children, 587; mules, 5,738; oxen, 11,096; horses, 1,062; led animals, 948.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Maj.-Gen. G. H. THOMAS, commanding, embraces the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Gen. THOMAS reports that with his present force he is able, partially, to hold in check the disloyal tendencies of the people, and to punish, if not prevent, unlawful proceedings; and, although there still remains much to be desired in the way of protection to life and property throughout his command, outrages are not so prevalent as formerly; but the feeling of the people is still hostile to the Government.

A small force is retained in West Virginia, as it is believed that without it the laws would not be impartially executed.

In anticipation of trouble in Tennessee at the period of the August elections, the troops were so disposed as to be able to render proper assistance to the civil authorities in suppressing riots or violence of any kind. The Department Commander was directed to proceed in person to Memphis, and to make the best disposition to guard against an outbreak. The election, however, passed off quietly, and the services of the troops were not required. Trouble was again apprehended at Nashville at the charter election in September, and Gen. THOMAS was directed to go in person to that city, and take every precaution against a disturbance, with the usual instructions to employ the troops only to preserve peace, not permit them to take sides in political differences, and to prevent mobs from aiding any party. Gen. THOMAS, by his presence and advice, again rendered the interposition of troops unnecessary.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,

Brevet Major-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON commanding, embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The few troops stationed in this department have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our Northern frontier.

THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

Brevet Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY commanding. A disturbance being apprehended in Baltimore upon the occasion of the threatened removal of the Police Commissioners by the Governor of Maryland, the headquarters of this department were temporarily transferred to that city Nov. 6, 1866, and the troops were held in readiness to preserve the peace in case it should become necessary to employ them. Their services, however, were not required.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK commanding, embraces the Department of the Columbia and the Department of California, commanded respectively by Brevet Major-Gen. F. STEELE and Brevet Major-Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL. The Territory, including the District of Alaska, or Russian America, contains 1,235,000 square miles, or more than one-third of our entire territory, estimating it at 3,579,002 square miles. Coast line is estimated at 12,750 statute miles—more than three times the length of our Atlantic coast.

Number of tribal Indians is about 130,000 or more than one-third the whole number in the United States, estimating this number at 380,000.

White population is about one-sixtieth part of the entire civilized population of the United States.

Though some depredations have been committed upon white settlers in nearly every part of the military division, active military operations have been limited to Arizona, southern Idaho, southeastern Oregon, and the northern portions of Nevada and California. Most of the troops engaged in hostile operations in the latter district have been under command of Brevet Major-Gen. COOK, who has exhibited skill, bravery and untiring energy.

Indians have no principal chiefs, but roam in small bands, and fight independently, hence the impossibility to make treaties with them. As their hunting-grounds are gradually taken from them by the settlers, they are obliged either to rob or starve. The Apaches are the most hostile Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements or truces. With them there is no alternative but active and vigorous war till they are completely destroyed, or forced to surrender as prisoners of war.

Though, from various causes, operations against hostile tribes during the past year have not been as active and successful as was expected, considerable progress has been made in breaking up their haunts and punishing their depredations.

Services of Indian scouts employed under act of Congress have been of the greatest value in this military division. Officers are unanimously in favor of increasing the number. As guides and scouts they have been almost indispensable. At least a thousand could be employed on the Pacific Coast.

Commanders have been embarrassed by the number of Indians in their hands taken as prisoners of war. They require troops to guard them, and have to be fed by the commissary. They cannot be set to work unless reservations of land and farming implements are provided. Gen. HALLECK recommends the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and the removal of the Indians to large reservations placed entirely under military authority, and from which all white settlers should be excluded. He condemns the present Indian system, but does not cast reflections on the officers of the Indian Bureau in his Military Division. They have endeavored to do as much good as possible with their limited means.

THE DEPATMENT OF THE EAST,

Major-Gen. G. G. MEADE, commanding. This department embraces the New-England States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. The troops have been employed in garrisoning the forts on our northern frontier and North Atlantic coast, and the operations have been confined to improving the posts and collecting and forwarding recruits to the army.

Acting in the double capacity of Secretary of War and General of the army, this report is made to embrace both.

U. S. GRANT,
Secretary of War *ad interim* and General U. S. A.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sixty-first-street M. E. Chapel.

Yesterday, the Sixty-first-street M. E. Chapel, between Second and Third avenues, was reopened, having been closed for improvement and renovation for several weeks past.

In the morning, Rev. Bishop JANES delivered an eloquent discourse on the words recorded in the Epistle of St. James, 5th chapter, two last verses. The speaker dwelt forcibly upon the worth of immortal souls, and the consequent desirability of saving them. One of the most effective means, he said, of accomplishing this is the Church and Sabbath-school, and whoever contributes to the establishment or maintenance of either performs a great work, for which they will be fully rewarded here and in the world to come. If in this chapel, only one soul shall be saved, this will be an ample recompense for all the labor and money bestowed upon the edifice.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. GEORGE HOLLIS, one of the Pastors, gave an interesting account of the history of the Chapel. It was erected, he said, about one year ago, by the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. W. W. CORNELL is President. The gathering and growth of the congregation has been rapid, requiring additional room for the accommodation of those desiring to attend divine worship. This has been furnished in the gallery constructed in the front part of the chapel, serving likewise during the session of the Sunday-school for a spacious Bible-class-room. A church was organized Nov. 20, 1866, which has been gradually increasing up to the present time. The Sunday-school department of the chapel, under the efficient management of Mr. W. C. G. WILSON, is in a prosperous condition, comprising twenty-eight officers and teachers and two hundred and sixty-six scholars. The congregation and society have met their current expenses during the year, and in addition have contributed over $400 to the funds of the Society under whose care they exist. The chapel is temporary and must soon give way for a full-sized church edifice and Sunday-school rooms. Lots for this purpose, immediately adjoining the present site, have been secured. The future of this young enterprise is full of promise; everything favors its expansion and development. The improvements just made had cost $700, and it was hoped that this sum would be raised during the services of the day.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the anniversary of the Sunday-school took place. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. PORTER, Rev. Bishop JANES and C. H. APPLEGATE, Esq., and there was singing, &c., by the school. In the evening at 7 o'clock Rev. Dr. CURRY, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, preached.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OVERCOAT STOLEN.—Saturday evening Mr. GEO. W. HERBERT, No. 13 Bedford-street, entered the billiard hall of the St. Nicholas Hotel and became engaged in a game after having hung his overcoat on a hook. Presently JOHN SMITH *alias* Stephen Love entered and hung his overcoat over that of Mr. HERBERT. Before the latter had finished his game Love took down both coats and was in the act of leaving the room when he was intercepted and given into custody by HERBERT, who had watched his actions. Love, who is alleged to be an old offender, was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny.

AN OFFICER ASSAULTED.—Saturday evening Officer THOMAS V. COLES, of the Twentieth Precinct, at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, found four ruffians beating a citizen. He attempted to arrest them, and they turned on him and gave him a severe beating. Other officers arriving, COLES was rescued, and one of the gang, JOHN HANNIGAN, was arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. HANNIGAN was recognized by several persons in the Court-room as a man who, some time ago, was sentenced by Judge RUSSEL to a term of forty years in the State Prison for highway robbery.

AN OUTFIT FOR COLD WEATHER.—RICHARD O'CONNOR was yesterday committed by Justice DODGE for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of stealing two suits of clothes from the wrecking-boat *Cadmus*, lying at the foot of Gansevoort-street. It was alleged that he went on board in the absence of the hands, dressed himself in one suit, and having made the other into a bundle, was leaving the boat with it, when the arrival of the owners caused his detection and arrest. The clothes belonged to two persons, and the prisoner was committed on two separate charges.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday from the Harlem Railroad depot the body of an unknown man, supposed to be H. D. W. PECK, of Lynn, Mass., aged about 45 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, with light brown hair, whiskers and moustache. He wore a black beaver coat, light gray overcoat, black business coat, dark cloth vest, gray pants, white bosom shirt, knit undershirt, Canton flannel drawers, two white handkerchiefs, one red handkerchief, gray socks, boots and a black felt hat. The body was placed in the Morgue for identification.

FATAL RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.—Nov. 16, at 2 A. M., an affray occurred in the basement of the liquor-saloon No. 213 Bowery, during which the proprietor, JOHN STEIGER, was shot in the right side of the chest by some unknown person. The wounded man was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until yesterday, when death resulted from the wound. The victim of the affray was able to give a full description of the person who shot him, but as yet no arrests have been made. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.—The funeral of CHARLES THOMPSON, the officer of the Fourth Precinct lately murdered while endeavoring to make an arrest in James-street, took place yesterday afternoon from No. 594 Broadway, the lodge-room of Palestine Lodge of Masons, of which he was a member. The procession consisted of the Empire Chapter of the Palestine Lodge and the Police of the Fourth Precinct. The remains were buried in the police lot at Cypress Hill Cemetery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 12 o'clock last night WM. W. TINKLER, the bell-ringer at the fire-alarm station at Essex Market, was found dead in the tower by the man who was to relieve him at that hour. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes. The remains were removed to the Tenth Precinct Station-house. An inquest will be held upon them.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.—Yesterday, Sergeant STEERS, of the Thirty-second Sub-precinct, arrested GEO. W. RUMBLE at Morrisania, in consequence of a dispatch from S. M. SHERMAN, Chief of Police of Rochester. It is alleged that RUMBLE had sold sewing-machines to the amount of $400, and had not rendered an account of the amount to his employers. The accused will be taken to Rochester for trial.

FIRES.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 276 Bowery, occupied by ALEXANDER IRWIN as a dry goods store. It originated in the cellar, and caused a damage to stock of $1,000, and to building of $100....At the same hour an alarm was given for a fire at the distillery of BERNARD COSTILLO, No. 194 East Twenty-fifth-street, but on the arrival of the Police it had been extinguished.

DEAD IN A LIMEKILN.—Yesterday morning THOMAS NOLAN, 24 years of age, was found dead in a limekiln in Twelfth, near West-street. It is supposed he went into the kiln to sleep while intoxicated, and that death resulted from exposure.

TEMPERANCE.—The second annual temperance *soirée* and musical festival will be given by Scotia Division No. 27, S. of T., to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Trenor's Rooms, Sixth-avenue. The occasion promises to be one of great interest.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

REV. S. H. TYNG, JR., AND THE BROOKLYN FIREMEN.—A sermon was preached last evening, at the Academy of Music, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., who took for his text the words from the Epistle of James, third chapter, fifth verse, "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." The speaker illustrated his text by relating the progress of sin which emanated from a "little fire"—Adam's fall in the garden of Eden. But alongside the ruin of sin was the Gospel, which was the remedy. In the course of his remarks he said that Brooklyn ought to be proud of such a volunteer Fire Department, and he would to God New-York had such a one. He said, "May God bless the firemen of Brooklyn, and consecrate them to this greater work of saving men from sin." There were about 1,100 firemen present.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Kings County Temperance Central Association. The building was crowded. The Chair was occupied by Dr. GEO. BENNETT, who briefly explained the object of the assemblage. After an address from Mr. VREELAND on temperance, and from Mr. MORTON on financial matters connected with the Association, the Chair introduced the speaker of the evening—Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Mr. GREELEY discursed at mueh length the pernicious effects of intemperance, after which the meeting was adjourned.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named JOHN UNDERWOOD, a clerk employed in the feed-store of WM. H. FISHER, in Third-avenue, near Twenty-first-street, was arrested, Saturday night, charged with having at various times appropriated to his own use sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $150, the proceeds of sales made by him. He was locked up at the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house to await an examination before Justice DUNNE.

FIRE.—The frame stable of HALSTEAD & GAGE, in Tiffany-place, was destroyed by fire last evening, shortly after 9 o'clock. Two horses were also burned to death. The total loss amounted to about $1,100; there was an insurance for $600 on the houses in the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.—On Saturday night a young lady named AGNES HEUSTIS fell on the sidewalk in Myrtle-avenue and fractured her knee-cap. She was conveyed to her residence in Myrtle-avenue near Ryerson-street.

FIRES DURING THE MONTH.—Eighteen fires are reported to have occurred in Brooklyn during November, involving losses to the amount of $600,000. The property was covered by an insurance of $90,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION—TWO MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, as two men, named GEORGE FLAR and MICHAEL KELLY, employed by Mr. GARDNER, contractor, at Union Hill, N. J., were in the act of removing the powder from a blast which had missed fire, the powder took fire and caused a heavy explosion. A large piece of rock struck FLAR on the leg, completely crushing it below the knee, and another stone struck him on the head, fracturing the skull. The injured man, who is a German 19 years of age, was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, where he was attended by Dr. CHABERT, but since the accident he has remained in an unconscious state, and there are no hopes of his recovery. KELLY was holding the tamping-bar at the time, and had his hand badly lacerated and his face badly burned with the powder. He was removed to his house in Union Hill, and medical attendance procured. The hole was about three feet in depth and contained about two pounds of powder. The tamping had been nearly all removed when a spark was struck under the water which cavered it.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—A genteel-looking man named JOHN DOLAN, cutter in OPENHEIMER'S clothing-store, Jersey City, was arrested between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night, charged with presenting a revolver at CHARLES A. LATOURETTE, and threatening to take his life. The prisoner yesterday gave bail to appear for examination before Justice DAVIS.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered kindled under the stoop of the dwelling-house No. 359 South Seventh-street, Jersey City. Not having gained much headway, the flames were extinguished without causing an alarm.

ARREST OF YOUNG THIEVES.—Two boys, aged 14 years each, named JOHN HACKETT and WILLIAM BUCHANAN, were arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night, charged with stealing two beer-pumps and some lead pipe, valued at $6. They were committed to the County Jail to await trial.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The Police of Jersey City made a total of 125 arrests for various offences during November.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Consols for money	94⅞
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88⅞
Erie Railway Shares	47½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov 30—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties, for the issue of 1862, 75 11-16.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7 9-16d; Middling Orleans, 7 13-16d.

Breadstuffs are dull. Corn, 47s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for White California, and 13s. 2d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 4d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 49s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 70s. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 45s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common and Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum Spirits, 2s. ⅌ gallon, and Refined, 1s. 3½d. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Whale Oil, £39 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £39 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes £11 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94 13-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	71
Illinois Central Railway Shares	87¾
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Nov. 30—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 75 11-16

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 30—2 P. M.

COTTON dull, and declined 1-16d. The sales to-day will not exceed 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.

Breadstuffs dull. No. 2 Milwaukee Red Wheat declined to 13s. 1d. Barley, Oats, Corn, Peas and White California Wheat unchanged.

Provisions quiet. Lard declined to 49s. 6d. and Bacon to 44s. Beef, Pork and Cheese without alteration.

In the Produce Market no changes have taken place.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Our markets remain the same as reported at noon

ANTWERP, Saturday, Nov. 30—Noon.

Petroleum dull at 45 francs for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Dec. 1.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 76¼ for the issue of 1862.

Domestic Markets.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR in good demand for Spring; high grades neglected; sales 470 bbls Spring at $9 50@$9 75, and baker's, $10 50@$10 75. WHEAT dull; sales 450 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 87; 12,000 bushels No. 1 and No. 2 Milwaukee Mixed at $1 89. CORN dull and lower; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western Old at $1 08½; New Toledo quoted at $1 03. OATS dull and drooping; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 67c. RYE—Sales 30,000 bushels Western, for distillery, at $1 50. BARLEY offered at $1 45@$1 50 for Western and Canada, as to quality. MESS PORK dull at $21 50 for new heavy, and $20 50 for light. LARD quiet at 12¾c. HIGHWINES nominal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 127,000 bushels; Corn, 94,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Rye, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 28,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—None. Canal tolls received here from the opening of navigation to Dec. 1, $2,152,779. Number of boats cleared, 7,617. Exports for the season—Flour, 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000,000 bushels; Oats, 9,500,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200,000 bushels; Rye, 760,000 bushels. Imports for the season—Flour, 1,373,000 bbls.; Grain of all kinds, 42,000,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 81@$1 82½ for No. 1, and $1 72½ for No. 2. CORN unsettled; Old declined 6c.@7c.; new declined 5c.@6c.; quoted at 86½c. for No. 1, 83c. for No. 2, and 74c. for New. OATS declined 3c.; sales at 52½c. RYE steady at $1 33@$1 34 for No. 1, and $1 31@$1 32 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and advanced 3c.@5c.; sales at $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2, and $1 25 for rejected. PROVISIONS active and firm. MESS PORK, $20 for New, and $18 75 for Old. LARD steady at 11¾c.@12c.; Cumberlands, 9c. Loose HAMS, 10½c.@10¾c.; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Bulk Shoulders, loose, 8c. Sweet Pickled HAMS firm at 11½c. DRESSED HOGS firm in demand at an advance of 25c.; quoted at $7@$7 50. LIVE HOGS firm at yesterday's advance. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $6 25@$7 for first quality to shipping. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales of 800 bbls. at $10 for No. 1 Spring; $12 for Red Winter; $13 for White, and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 73. CORN, nominally, $1 20 for No. 1 Indiana. OATS held at 70c.@72c. for Ohio. BARLEY firm; sales 18,000 bushels at $1 43@$1 50, for ordinary to choice Canada. RYE and PEAS quiet. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $43 ⅌ ton. CANAL SHIPMENTS for tide waters have about closed for the season; the last engagements were 13½c.@14c. for Wheat, and 10½c.@11c. for Barley to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 60c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—18,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Oats, 6,400 bushels Barley, 600 bushels Rye. CANAL EXPORTS—210 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Barley, 6,300 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Peas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 30.

SUGAR quiet: Good to Fair 11½c.; Prime, 13c. MOLASSES dull; Louisiana Common, 45c.@55c.; Choice, 75c.@80c.; Cuba, 52c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, nominally, $8 75; Treble Extra $10 50; Choice, $12@$14 50. CORN quiet and firm at $1 07½@$1 10. OATS better at 80c. PORK dull; asking $23. BACON very dull; Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Rib, 13½c.@16½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16½c. FREIGHTS improved; steam to Liverpool, ½d.; sail, 9-16d. Havre, 1 3-16d.@1¼d., steam. COTTON in fair demand; Middlings Orleans, 15½c.; sales 4,700 bales; receipts, 4,413 bales; exports, 8,649 bales. Sterling Exchange, 149@153; Exchange on New-York at sight ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 138.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 30.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull and nothing doing. HEMP dull; Dressed, $2 80. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT dull, and favors buyers; Prime to Choice Fall, $2 45@$2 50; Spring, $1 75@$1 85. CORN easier but inactive, at 95c.@98c. for new and old. OATS firm at 68c.@70c. for Choice Spring, and 49½c. for Fall. RYE firmer and higher at $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS dull and little doing. MESS PORK [illegible] 40. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.@11½c.; Sides, [illegible]. LARD—Tierces, 12½c., and 13½c.@13¾c. for kegs. LIVE HOGS active at 6½c.@7c.; packed to date, 69,000 head. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR firmer; family, $10@$10 50. WHEAT in improved demand; sales 12,000 bushels at $2 40 for No. 1 Winter Red, and $2 35 for No. 2. CORN unchanged. OATS firmer and in light supply; No. 1 quoted at 65c.@66c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY in good demand. COTTON dull and nominal at 14c. for Middling. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK very firm at $20 for old, and $22@$22 50 for new. LARD firm but quiet. BACON unchanged. HOGS active; sales at $6 75@$7, gross, and $8 50@$9 net; receipts, 3,000 head. Gold, 138, buying. Exchange firm. Money close.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

TOBACCO—Sales 40 hhds; Lugs, $8 20; Light Lugs, $13 75. Superfine FLOUR, $7 75. OATS, 65c@68c. CORN, New on the ear, 75c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Old LARD is firm at 12½c. for tierces; no New, on the market. Old MESS PORK, $20 50; no New on the market. WHISKY, in bond, 35c. SUGAR—Choice Orleans, new, 15c. COTTON nominal at 13½c.@14½c. LIVE HOGS very firm and higher at 7c.@7½c.; gross receipts for the season, 54,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR dull and weak; City Double Extras, $8 75@$9; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$8 75. WHEAT steady and firm at $1 81 for No. 1, and $1 70½ for No. 2. OATS unsettled at 61½c. for No. 2. CORN entirely nominal. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,200 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 30.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet; Amber declined 1c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 49. CORN dull; Old and New inactive at a decline of 3c.@4c.; sales of New at 85c.@86c. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm but unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 30.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14c. CORN, 95c.@$1. HAY, $24@$26. OATS, 62c. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$8. MESS PORK, $21 50@$22. SHOULDERS, 12c.@12½c. CLEAR SIDES, 16c. LARD, 13c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm; sales at 49½c., held firmly at 50c. RESIN steady at $2 25 for strained and No. 2. COTTON quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 30.

COTTON opened steady, but closed lower; sales 525 bales; Middling at 15½c.; receipts, 2,040 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 30.

COTTON steady; sales 630 bales; receipts, 656 bales; Middling at 14½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 30.

COTTON closed unsettled, at 14½c. for Middlings; sales 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,461 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 30.

COTTON dull and heavy; Middlings, 14½c.@14¾c.; sales 1,034 bales; receipts, 2,300 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HORACE WATERS & Co., No. 481 Broadway, New-York, have 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs of six of the most popular manufacturers, which they will sell on more favorable terms than any other house. They rent new instruments and allow one year's rent toward the purchase. Also, they receive monthly installments from one to two years. No establishment can offer better accommodations than WATERS & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. JONATHAN ALSTON'S dwelling, No. 121 East Forty-sixth-street, was robbed by burglars on Wednesday night; he was not protected. Mr. JOSEPH L. R. WOOD'S dwelling, on West Forty-seventh-street, was broken open by burglars on Thursday night, but saved from being robbed by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Do you see the point?

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Aleppo	Nov.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
France	Nov.	20	Liverpool	New-York.
Periere	Nov.	21	Havre	New-York.
China	Nov.	23	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York	Nov.	23	Bremen	New-York.
Western Metropolis	Nov.	23	Bremen	New-York.
Allemannia	Nov.	23	Hamburg	New-York.
Minnesota	Nov.	26	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Dec.	4	Boston	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Dec.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec.	4	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Dec.	5	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Dec.	7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Dec.	7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec.	7	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND NICARAGUA.

Corsica	Dec.	2	New-York	Havana.
Virginia	Dec.	2	New-York	Vera Cruz.
San Francisco	Dec.	2	New-York	Nicaragua.
Henry Chauncey	Dec.	11	New-York	Aspinwall.
Alabama	Dec.	11	New-York	Porto Rico, &c.
Santiago de Cuba	Dec.	14	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Nassau and Havana, by the *Corsica*, close at the General Post-office at 10 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall—Wm. Schmidt, J. H. Turney, H. H. Freeman and wife, W. Morton and wife, C. M. Jonghertz, A. Griswold, Miss C. Morton, Mr. Crane, wife and child, J. Witcher, wife and daughter, Mrs. Chas. Stewart, J. H. Mayhew, Mrs. J. Banning, Hon. Stephen J. Fields, Miss M. S. Fields, Major Geo. C. Glum and servant, J. Jacobs, S. M. Asherne, Ed. Hyams, M. Frankenthal, Benj. Hagan, S. O. Whitmore, J. Newman, Miss U. J. Clement, G. Clement, Lieut.-Commander John Weidman, G. Jacobs, J. Levine and child, Mrs. Dildom and child, G. Oppenheimer, wife and 2 infants, W. J. Hyland, M. Zellerbach, J. R. Porter, W. M. Wilson, Henry G. Macy, Jas. Ogilvie, W. Arthur, Mrs. E. F. Ahrens and 2 children, A. Stewart, A. Penn, M. W. Cromoatere, B. S. Baich, W. H. Ogesby, C. A. Ogesby, C. A. Choat, J. and A. Roff, John Manger, N. Strong, Mrs. M. Gibbs, son and daughter, John Anthony, Miss Gilmore, H. Reed, Rev. John Beason, Thos. J. Clark, S. G. Woodson, J. Doty, J. M. Wilkenson, J. P. McAllister, Mrs. M. Austin, Mrs. J. A. Lewis, R. A. Stewart, Wm. Hall, Capt. Dixon, P. M. Consuegra, A. C. Albertine, M. Kimball, Dr. W. F. Cushman, M. Sagana, M. Delboy, Mr. Haydon and son, Mrs. Provost, son, daughter and 2 children, Wm. G. Allen, W. B. Neal, Albert Griggs, Geo. Lavack, and 157 in the steerage.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—D. J. W. Hertz, Francis Sevall, J. W. Morrissey, G. P. Screven, Theo. Edson, G. W. Kitcheld, J. A. Chambers, E. J. Eldridge, L. G. Denis, G. S. Owens, Mrs. Davis, J. F. Hughes, J. A. Palmer, Adam Jones, E. H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, J. H. Westbrook, Alex. H. Williams, J. Knox, Chas. H. Comstock, Mrs. A. C. Rapheal, Miss Julia Honderson, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 10 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 15 | Gov. Island. 12 04 | Hell Gate.... 1 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Baker, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales the entire distance from Hatteras; Nov. 29, 8:15 A. M., 28 miles S. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston; 30th, 3 A. M., 28 miles S. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship George B. Upton, of Boston, bound N.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Nov. 23, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. R. Baby. Nov. 26, off Cuba, passed steamship Rising Star, hence for St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro; 28th, lat. 31, lon. 74, passed steamship Nebraska, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Equator, Spencer, Savannah Nov. 27, with cotton to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Nov. 29, off Frying-Pan Shoals, passed steamship Leo, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston Nov. 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary. 29th, at 9 A. M., 50 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston. Experienced strong N. W. winds and heavy weather from Hatteras.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to People's Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Germania, (Pruss.,) Uhrbrock, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales; split fore and maintopsails, staysails, jib and flying-jib.

Ship W. H. Moody, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Cardiff 34 ds., with railway iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Ridgewood, Demickson, Morehead City, N. C., via Hampton Roads, with cotton and naval stores to Thomas & Holmes; Nov. 30, off the Lightship in a gale from S. E., lost foresail.

Schr. Jas. Barritt, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Clark, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford, Conn.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Arthur, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sally F. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Taunton, Mass.

Schr. Charles Hawley, Bennett, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Speaker, Hoit, Rondout, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton and lumber to N. L. McCready & Co. Had very heavy weather; lost two jibs and bobstay.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Vrale, (of Bridgeton, N. J.,) Mason, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Hardy & Co. Had head winds and calms all the passage. Sld. in co. with schr. E. F. Cabada, for Washington.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Pyrola, Newcomb, Virginia, for Fairhaven, with oysters.

Schr. Joseph Waples, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Sally Burton, Palmer, Elizabethport, for Stamford, Conn.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Murch, Elizabethport, for Charlestown, Mass.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Sheppard, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Paige, Dyty, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Sunbeam, Keeney, New-London.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Fall River.

Schr. Minnesota, Harb, Provincetown.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Alland, Harwich.

Schr. William R. Powers, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. J. McClusky, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Amelia, Fitch, Glace Bay 17 ds.

Schr. Marriett Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Copeler, Taylor, Rockland; lost her foremast.

Schr. Mercer, Mason, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ellwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston.

Schr. Bleecker, Eldridge, Newburgh, for Stonington.

Schr. O. B. Smith, Cooper, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Steel, Higgins, Wellfleet, for Virginia.

Sloop Volunteer, Fagan, Elizabethport, for Little Neck, L. I.

Sloop P. C. Barnum, Craft, Elizabethport, for Far Rockaway.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Nightingale, for New-Orleans via Key West; Wm. Penn, for London; ship Helois, Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Arr. steamship Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; schr. N. Berry, Poughkeepsie.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 1.—Sld. steamer Yasoo, from Norfolk for New-York, with cotton. Arr. steamer Hatteras, from New-York for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—The schr. Arnica, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, arrived here to-day in tow, full of water, having struck on Wood Island Ledge.

Spoken, &c.

Jos. Holmes—ship, from Boston for Batavia, Nov. 20, lat. 40 32, lon. 68 50.—(By pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Nov. 13, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; schr. Manuleta, Ellis, St. Blas.

Cld. Nov. 14, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 15th, bark S. G. Paint, Embree, Jamaica; 20th, bark Amazon, McDonald, Galveston; brig Sullivan, Perry, Mobile; schr. Montrose, Winter, Porto Cabello; 21st, bark Salus, Terfry, New-Orleans; 22d, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; Alice, Knight, Matthew Town.

WESTON'S ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO.
FULL ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.
Why he failed to make the Hundred Miles.
SPLENDID PORTRAIT
OF
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
as he appeared on the road to Chicago, while finishing the wonderful task of walking
1,237¾ MILES IN 26 DAYS,
will be found in
KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
OUT TO-DAY,
and for sale by all newsdealers.
THE GREAT HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS,
PORTRAIT OF MAYOR HOFFMAN,
IN THE THIRD NUMBER OF
KELLEY'S WEEKLY.
WESTON'S RIDE TO THE OPERA HOUSE,
a splendid engraving, in
KELLEY'S WEEKLY,
OUT TO-DAY,
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS,
and for sale at
ALL NEWS-STANDS.
Continuation of Howitt's thrilling, amusing, exquisitely comical story,
"BACK O' THE MILL,"
Beautifully illustrated from original designs by
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SKETCHES, POETRY, COMIC CUTS,
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In short
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Filled with good things,
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is the best specimen of an Illustrated Journal ever published on the Continent.
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PRICE 10 CENTS.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.
Melton and Whitney Overcoats - - - - $15
Walking Jackets - - 10
Full Suits - - - - - 18
Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

GREAT SALE
OF
CLOTHING,
AT
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Holiday Presents.
CULBERT BROTHERS,
NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND
SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS, GOLD WATCHES AND PRECIOUS STONES, &c.,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE STECK PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.
Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,
STECK'S HALL,
No. 141 8TH-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER,
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER,
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.
The opening of this establishment is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY, 2d of December, when it will be respectfully tendered for the transaction of business.
J. P. DAVIES.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 669, Nov. 30. 1867.
21, 59, 42, 50, 20, 78, 67, 28, 53, 41, 3, 47, 35.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 670, Nov. 30, 1867.
16, 40, 72, 1, 3, 20, 70, 12, 71, 60, 11, 69, 2.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, NO. 593, Nov. 30, 1867.
6, 30, 18, 19, 71, 76, 3, 32, 7, 62, 61, 56, 60.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 594, Nov. 30, 1867.
75, 37, 58, 20, 10, 60, 69, 61, 5, 47, 65, 25, 21.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, SPAIN.—Extraordinary celebration on Dec. 23, 1867. $1,750,000 in gold drawn. No smaller prize than $100. One prize in every seven tickets. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 168 Fulton-st.